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Several distinguished "anti-imperialists," including Carl Schurz and Charles Francis Adams, have addressed a letter to President Roosevelt asking him to pardon Apolinario Mabini, former Secretary of State under Aguinaldo's so-called "Filipino republic," who is now a prisoner in the island of Guam because of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance. The signers of this letter point out that Mabini is hopelessly crippled, that he is a man of rare ability and culture, and a patriot whose crime, if such it is, was "an absolute and unselfish devotion to his country's cause." This plea in behalf of the exiled leader, who was really the intellectual genius of the Philippine insurrection, is eminently creditable to the benevolent spirit of its authors, but it would carry more weight if it were not supplemented with a pettifoggish attempt to prove that Mabini's imprisonment was the result of lawless acts on the part of our civil and military authorities. It is set forth that Mabini was arrested as a prisoner of war only, that no formal charges were preferred against him, that he was deported to Guam by order of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., to be held until there was "a declaration of the termination of hostilities," and that, inasmuch as the amnesty proclamation of July 4 announced that "a state of perfect peace" had been established, his further detention is illegal. To refute this sophistry it is only necessary to recall the fact that Mabini himself, in his letter of Aug. 25, virtually admitted the right of the United States to impose the oath of allegiance as the condition of his release, and he agreed to take it if he were permitted to return to the Philippines before doing so and should receive in advance an explicit statement as to the purposes of the United States with regard to the islands. These conditions were not granted, but Mabini has been treated by the military authorities of the United States with unflinching kindness and consideration. While Major General Otis was in command he had two conferences with Mabini and made earnest efforts to convince him of the futility of further resistance. Major General MacArthur made similar efforts, pointing out to Mabini that he could take the oath without sacrificing either his self-respect or his standing and influence among the Filipinos. Nothing came of these efforts, however, and it was with great regret that the American commander was obliged to deport the unyielding prisoner. The "anti-imperialist" appeal for the release of Mabini despite his refusal to take the oath of allegiance hints that he was harshly treated by the United States military authorities, but there is every reason to believe that if he were placed on the witness stand he would unhesitatingly declare that he had received nothing but unflinching kindness and respect at their hands.

While most of those who oppose the re-establishment of the Army canteen fail to suggest anything to take its place, the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution comes forward with a proposal which embodies a large measure of practical philanthropy. The above-named organization offers to the Government a fund of \$10,000, without conditions or restrictions, to erect a building devoted to the promotion of the physical and moral welfare of the enlisted men of the Army, the structure to be located at any post designated by the Secretary of War and to be entirely under the control of the military authorities. The patriotic spirit which prompts this generous offer is shown by the fact that the money is tendered unconditionally, the sole purpose being to provide something in addition to what the Government does for the comfort and pleasure of the enlisted force. Secretary Root earnestly recommends the acceptance of the offer, and it is probable that he will receive authority to do so in the forthcoming Army Appropriation Bill. The military authorities are sincerely desirous of making the life of the enlisted force as attractive as possible, and it was with that object in view that the last Army appropriation included an item of \$600,000 for the construction, equipment and maintenance of buildings at military posts for reading rooms, gymnasiums, billiard halls and kindred uses; in short to establish a post exchange more attractive than the old canteen in all respects, but with beer-selling left out. This effort should enlist the active support of all who oppose a return to the old system. The liquor question, in the Army as elsewhere, is one that must be settled by moral and educational influences—by appealing to the finer instincts of the individual soldier and making his surroundings so attractive that he will find his enjoyment in other things than drink. What is needed is a system that will persuade him to let liquor alone even if it is within reach, not one that attempts to legislate him into sobriety.

In his eulogy of the late Gen. William J. Sewell, Senator from New Jersey, delivered in the Senate on Dec. 17, Senator Depew, of New York, said: "There is one race, Mr. President, which has contributed more to the government of this world in modern times than any other. It bears a very small proportion to other races, almost an infinitesimal portion. Wherever you go around the world, in seeing foreign countries and foreign sights, you come upon the colonies of the British Empire, and recognize that the sun in its course around the globe never sets upon the British flag. Wherever the situation is difficult, wherever government is almost impossible, wherever the climate is most deadly, wherever the population is nearer to barbarism and savagery, and therefore almost impossible to assimilate, there you find as a governor a member of the Scotch-Irish race. The Scotch-Irish race is a very small part of the inhabitants of the

British Islands, but in the civil and military affairs of England they occupy more distinguished, more powerful, and more numerous stations than all other races combined. That race has contributed much to the glory of the American Army and of the American Navy. Though an almost infinitesimal part of our 80,000,000 people, it has contributed several Presidents of the United States, but it never gave to our public and our business life, it never gave to our citizenship a better example or a more useful service than when it contributed the grit, the pluck, the modest courage, the ability, and the indomitable ambition of Senator William J. Sewell."

Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young in the course of his address on "The Army and Commerce" at the banquet of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, clearly defined the policy which the United States must pursue if we are to realize the full development of our interests in the Orient. As General Young points out in the extracts from his address which appear elsewhere in these columns, the safety of our territorial rights in the Philippines and the expansion of our trade in Asia all require the maintenance in the Archipelago of military and naval forces which shall be equal to any emergency and ready for immediate service in any part of the Orient. With the Philippines we have acquired vast opportunities and vast responsibilities, and those islands, on account of their undeveloped resources and their important strategic position, seem destined to be the vital point in the coming struggle for the mastery of the Pacific. Whether that struggle shall be an armed one or a bloodless one events alone can determine. General Young believes and says that it means war, and his opinion, based upon extensive study and experience, is an utterance of the gravest significance. When an old and accomplished officer who is soon to become lieutenant general of the Army frankly expresses such views they should command the earnest attention of those charged with the development of the national defenses. General Young's remarks are simply a plea for military preparedness, and they have been uttered none too soon.

Marconi's successful transmission of messages across the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy will still further increase speculation as to the status which this form of communication is likely to have in naval and international affairs. If wireless telegraphy is to come into practical use, as now seems probable, it will obviously require some system of regulation different from that which applies to submarine cables. The Government of France has already seized control of a wireless station at Cherbourg on the ground that its operation under private direction might involve a menace to the national defence. General Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., who has paid great attention to the subject, holds that if wireless communication becomes general it should be subject to international regulations prohibiting the officials of one system from refusing to accept messages from other systems, while Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, favors absolute Government control of all wireless stations on our coasts. The success of Marconi's latest experiments makes it perfectly clear that wireless telegraphy is destined to become a powerful factor in future problems of national defense. To recognize that fact and make intelligent use of it is a duty already defined.

Individuals and corporations whose employees include members of the National Guard will find an example in the Pennsylvania Railroad which they may emulate with honor to themselves and large practical benefit to our citizen soldiery. That is to say, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has given notice that those of its employees who, as members of the National Guard, performed military duty during the recent strike in the anthracite coal regions shall receive their regular salaries for the time they were so engaged without prejudice to their rights of promotion. The coal strike lasted four months, and because of the loss of wages incurred by members of the National Guard it has been feared that there would be few re-enlistments of time-expired men. In order that the State may not lose these trained men from its military organization the Pennsylvania Railroad Company voluntarily agrees to pay the regular salaries of several hundred of its employees who served as members of the National Guard for the whole period of such service. The company's action in this matter is altogether in keeping with its broad and progressive policy in other respects, and it establishes a wholesome precedent which we commend to every employer in the country.

It would be difficult, if not wholly impossible, to find a man who so happily combines in his single person the qualities required in a Commissioner of Police for the City of New York as does Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, who has been selected by Mayor Low to succeed to the position now held by Col. John N. Partridge, late N.G.N.Y., and formerly held by distinguished officers of the Army, such as W. F. Smith and Fitz John Porter. General Greene is an educated soldier who has had most valuable experience in military command and in executive work, and whose exceptional experience has made him acquainted with the political conditions to which he must adapt himself if he is to succeed. He is a cultivated gentleman of even temper and has great tact and skill in dealing with men. Altogether his appointment accords with the policy which leads to the selection of a distinguished officer of His British Majesty's forces for the control of the Metropolitan District of London. We can congratulate Mayor Low, as will all who know Gen-

eral Greene, on the good sense and sound judgment which has determined his selection of the official upon whose efficiency the security and good order of a population of over three million people are so largely dependant.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., made an address on "The Military Administration of Cuba" before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia on the evening of Dec. 20, in the course of which he gave a graphic account of the wholesome effect of American military influence upon Cuban affairs. He gave special emphasis to the beneficent work of the Medical Department of the Army in establishing a hospital service and enforcing sanitary reforms, together with the reorganization of the school system. It is gratifying to learn that General Wood does not share in the fear, frequently expressed in this country, that the Cuban authorities are disposed to relax the efficient health regulations instituted by the United States Army. On the contrary, he is confident that those regulations will be resolutely maintained and that the splendid sanitary conditions established during his administration as Military Governor will continue. An interesting feature of General Wood's address was a frank and generous tribute to the efficient services of Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble, of the Artillery Corps, and Colonel—now Brigadier General—Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., both of whom held important executive offices under the military administration.

The Army Uniform Board, of which Major Gen. S. B. M. Young is the president, has completed its work and made its report to the Secretary of War. In our next issue we will print the details of the changes made by this board. After some further consideration the board decided not to recommend a return to the white facings for the Infantry, as had been decided, but to urgently recommend to the Secretary that the blue facings be adhered to in the Army. After it was announced that the board would recommend a return to the white facings numerous reports and petitions were received from Infantry officers requesting that the blue be maintained, as they had already purchased their new uniforms, and did not desire to be placed to the additional expense of making the change to the white facings. One colonel of Infantry wrote to the board stating that although he had been one of the original signers of the petition to return to the white he would now like to state that he had obtained the blue and liked it so very well that he hoped that no return to the white would be made.

Officers and men of the Army who served in the Spanish War or in the Philippines during the insurrection will be interested in Senate Document No. 383, which is a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States "to cause medals to be struck and presented to officers and soldiers and others who have served in the Spanish War, and for other purposes." The Navy has already received medals for the Santiago campaign, and this act provides for the issue of medals to the Army. The measure also authorizes a special medal for distinguished services other than services in action—services which cannot be rewarded with the Medal of Honor. The resolution bears the earnest approval of the Secretary of War, but complaint is made that it has not received the attention in the Senate to which it is entitled.

Senator Mark A. Hanna is urging the President to appoint Gen. Jacob H. Smith, who was retired by the President, to the vacancy existing in the grade of brigadier general caused by the retirement of General Hasbrouck after more than forty years' service. Senator Hanna has talked the matter over with prominent War Department officials and seems particularly anxious that such action should be taken. He believes that General Smith was too harshly treated by being placed on the retired list. It is thought doubtful at the War Department if the President will accept Senator Hanna's suggestion. In any event it has been decided that the vacancy will not be filled until after Congress convenes on Jan. 5. It is the general judgment of the Army and of fair men everywhere that a great injustice was done to General Smith, which it is in the power of the President to correct in the way suggested.

Circulars have been issued by Rear Admiral Henry F. Pickens, Naval Garrison No. 4, of Erie, Pa., inviting contributions to a fund for the erection of a monument in honor of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, U.S.N., the commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, in the battle of Manila Bay. Commanding officers of all ships, naval stations, navy yards, marine guards and barracks are respectfully requested to invite the attention of all officers and enlisted men under their command to the circular, and cause to be forwarded all contributions to Hon. William Hardwick, Mayor, Erie, Pa., who is a member of the garrison and custodian for the fund.

Appointments at West Point: Clyde W. Barton, Wheeling, W.Va.; Harry C. Cowl, alt., Wheeling, W.Va.; Walter L. Beauchamp, Williamson, Ga.; Charles McD. Kerr, alt., New Orleans, La.

The contract for the 4-inch rapid-fire guns has been awarded to the Bethlehem Steel Company at \$5,500. They are to be completed in 25 months, the first being delivered in 17 months.

While there can be no doubt that Secretary Root's presence at the head of the War Department involves large personal and professional sacrifice on his own part, and while the renewal of the rumor that he is about to retire is disconcerting to those who have observed his statesmanlike efforts for the betterment of the Army, we indulge the hope that he may be induced to continue at least until Congress shall have disposed of the two important measures which have engaged so much of his thought and labor. The enactment of the General Staff Bill and the National Militia Bill would serve as an admirable climax to his patient and far-sighted work for the improvement of our military institutions, and with that result accomplished he could surrender his office in full confidence that the interests for which he has labored so earnestly were absolutely secure. The high esteem in which Secretary Root's labors are held by officers of the Army was strikingly expressed by Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, at the banquet of the New England Society in New York on the evening of Dec. 22. General Bates said: "Three and one-half years ago one of our great men consented to sacrifice his personal interests for the public good, and accepted the position of Secretary of War—theoretically the mouthpiece of the President in military affairs—actually, under our form of government, the commander of the Army. This great lawyer and statesman, after making himself familiar with the strength and weakness of the military situation of the country, with the best advice and counsel the Army could give him, has at last placed the Army on a scientific business basis. At least he will have done so when Congress finishes the legislation which they are now considering and upon which we have a right to hope they will act favorably. Then he will have an Army most modest in size, organized on a basis that will permit the President to place it on a war footing of 100,000 men when needed—an Army organized according to rules formulated from the best experience of the world up to the present time. It is safe to say that after the proposed legislation becomes law, scenes of confusion such as prevailed at the commencement of the Spanish-American War will be impossible."

Major Roger P. Ames, Surgeon U.S. Volunteers, has prepared a report on the suppression of smallpox in Porto Rico which constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the Medical Department of the Army. When the United States took possession of Porto Rico in October, 1898, smallpox prevailed in various parts of the island, and two months later, in spite of all preventive efforts, it had developed into a widespread epidemic. Conditions went from bad to worse so rapidly that in February, 1899, the disease had become a scourge, more than 3,000 new cases were reported in a single month, and it was decided to institute a policy of compulsory vaccination as the only means of preventing the depopulation of the island. This task naturally fell to the Army, and Major Ames was appointed Director of Vaccination. The difficulties he encountered were extremely discouraging. The disease was spreading rapidly, communication was exceedingly tedious and many of the islanders had hidden in out-of-the-way places, partly to escape from the smallpox and partly to elude the vaccination officers. So vigorously was the work prosecuted, however, that by July 1, 1899, 860,000 out of a total population of 960,000 inhabitants had been successfully vaccinated and smallpox had virtually disappeared. In the two years following the deaths from the disease numbered only two in each year against an average of 621 for several preceding and to-day smallpox is almost unknown in the island. These are the simple facts of one of the great beneficent results of the American occupation of Porto Rico, a work which, under the direction of the Medical Department of the Army, has transformed the island from a pest-hole into a health resort.

In the election of Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, as a United States Senator, and his appointment as a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, unprejudiced observers will recognize a certain degree of reparation for the harsh and unfair criticism to which he was subjected during his term as Secretary of War. The outbreak of the Spanish War found the military establishment in a deplorable state of unpreparedness, for which Secretary Alger, as the visible and personal representative of official responsibility, was unjustly held responsible. It is significant that General Alger, having suffered unjust criticism for the unsatisfactory operation of imperfect mechanism for which he was in no sense accountable, has pledged earnest support as a Senator to the General Staff Bill, the effect of which would be to prevent a reiteration of the friction and confusion in the military establishment which exposed him to undeserved censure in 1898. The support of this measure by the ex-Secretary and Secretary Root is based upon large executive experience, and represents the business judgment of two gentlemen who are particularly familiar with the evils which the bill is designed to correct.

Just why Great Britain and Germany should insist upon President Roosevelt as the arbitrator of their differences with Venezuela, instead of referring the whole matter to the International Arbitration Court at The Hague, where it properly belongs, is not entirely clear. Can it be that the allied Powers see a possible gain of political advantage in a decision from the President which might provoke Venezuelan resentment against the

United States? Can it be that they would regard an award in their favor as binding the United States to guarantee its payment? Do they hope for the establishing of a precedent whereby the United States shall be obligated to act as arbitrator of any claim preferred by a European nation against an American republic? Whatever may be their real purpose, the action of the allies in withholding from the International Court a case so distinctly within its jurisdiction looks like an open repudiation of the great principle upon which that tribunal was founded. Great Britain and Germany were both members of The Hague Conference, both approved its work and subscribed to its agreements. Their refusal, therefore, to submit their grievances against Venezuela to a tribunal specially created to arbitrate cases of such character would look suspiciously like an act of international bad faith animated by sinister motives. We sincerely hope that the President will not accept the office of arbiter in this case. This is distinctly one of the entangling alliances that should be avoided. It is a sound rule when you do not know what to do to do nothing. There are so many possible traps and pitfalls in the way of his course as arbiter of this dispute that he had best avoid it.

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., Adjutant General of the Division of the Philippines, has been appealed to by the civil authorities of Rizal Province, in which the city of Manila is situated, for military assistance in suppressing the numerous bands of ladrones who are operating there, and it is probable that the use of troops will become absolutely necessary. The concentration of the United States forces in the islands has been followed by an alarming increase of brigandage in many provinces, and it is a curious fact that the outlaws have become particularly bold in the immediate neighborhood of Manila. In the provinces of Rizal and Bulacan considerable bands of ladrones are said to be drilling under the leadership of discharged negro soldiers of our Army, their purpose being to rob helpless natives and wipe out the native constabulary. The lawless conditions which prevail in several provinces and the manifest inability of the Philippine constabulary to afford adequate protection for life and property in the affected districts still further strengthens the belief, seriously held in conservative quarters, that the change from military to civil rule in the islands was premature and ill-advised.

Among the broad interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine is that given a few weeks ago by a member of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce. That body had just listened to an address by a representative of the British Navy League urging the formation of a Canadian branch of the League and suggesting that it might sometime be useful against the United States. Mr. Perranet, a member of the Chamber, in opposing the movement said: "The Monroe Doctrine is there to protect us, and the Americans are too logical to undertake any such campaign. But even if such a campaign were possible, and England did not come to resist, there would still be nothing to fear. We have many brothers and cousins on the other side of the line, and Uncle Sam is not such a bad fellow as some think." Thus utterance and passing events in Venezuela all signify that the Monroe Doctrine is not merely a United States doctrine, but an American doctrine extending all the way from the Northern shore of Greenland to Cape Horn.

Here is a characteristic expression from the New York Evening Post: "In view of the contention of the War Department that alcoholic drinks are essential to the efficiency and good behavior of the Army," etc. We quote the phrase merely to illustrate the facility with which the Evening Post can distort a fact to suit its purpose. The War Department has never contended that alcoholic drinks are essential to the efficiency and good behavior of the Army. The War Department has made no utterance that would bear any such construction.

Major General MacArthur, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, in an order which we publish elsewhere in this issue gives instructions for the setting aside of one day in every month at each post in his department for athletic games and exercises for enlisted men. The program is diversified and includes both individual and team competition. This "Field Day" should prove of great interest to the men, as well as of practical benefit, and it is hoped the scheme may eventually become general throughout the Army.

The Military Service Institution of the United States announces the subjects for prizes for 1903, as follows: For the gold medal, \$100.00 and life membership, best essay on "Esprit de Corps: How it may be strengthened and preserved in our Army under the present organization and method of promotion." For the Seaman, \$100.00 in gold, best essay on "How best to promote Rifle Practice among our Countrymen in Time of Peace as a Preparation for War."

Writing from the Pensacola Navy Yard a correspondent says: "THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has my highest admiration for the noble stand it has always taken in all matters affecting the Army and Navy, and which time invariably proves correct. Its fairness to all branches of the Service is one of its noted characteristics. It has my earnest wish for continued success and increased prosperity. Its non-arrival at any time is a calamity."

#### GEN. BATES ON "THE ARMY AND NAVY."

Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, U.S.A., responded to a toast to "The Army and Navy" at the banquet of the New England Society in New York on the evening of Dec. 20, and in the course of his address he paid an eloquent tribute to both Services. The Army, he said, is "the country's general servant, well-disciplined, obedient, equally faithful in waging war, executing civil laws or performing civil functions. It knows neither parties nor politics, but simply asks for instructions and follows them without asking any questions." General Bates gave high praise to Secretary Root, and dwelt earnestly upon the economy of employing trained troops. He said that much money would have been saved in the Spanish War if the Regular Army had been twice as large as it was. "No nation," he continued, "except the most wealthy and prodigal, both of life and treasure, can afford to make war with irregular forces—as well return to the volunteer fire department for the protection of your city. The trained soldiers of this latter-day civilized world are the greatest conservators of the peace of the state. A regular army of suitable strength is a nation's best insurance against the loss and devastation of war. Our great captain, General Grant, expressed the trained soldier's sentiments when he sent thrill to the heart of the nation in his immortal words 'Let us have peace.'" General Bates concluded as follows:

You have been kind enough to unite the Army and Navy, and have asked me to respond for both. While I am proud of the distinction, I am sorry that the Navy could not be better represented by some of those accomplished sailors, whose brilliant daring and able seamanship are accompanied by a cultivation which places them among the most prominent writers and speakers of the day. It would seem that their profession exalts the character of men, and gives them powers for accomplishing feats in different lines, which would make tame the actions of the heroes of antiquity. From the day of the father of the Navy and the Bonhomme Richard, to the present, the history of the Navy is filled with the romantic glory of the accomplishment of the impossible. The resume that I have given you of the evolution of the Army, the discouraging facts of the want of continuity of purpose and policy, on the part of the Government, applies equally to the Navy.

Among our Naval heroes have been broad-minded men whose familiarity with foreign countries has made them conscious of our necessities and defects, whose counsels and advice have gone unheeded; and it has been left to them, with their inferior ships and superior courage, to uphold the honor of our national flag and protect our defenceless commerce from the assaults of enemies in every quarter of the globe. Like their brothers in the Army, trained to disregard self and selfish considerations, with entire devotion to their country and unwavering obedience to instruction, they have carried the flag from the frozen regions of the North to the ice-covered land of the Antarctic; they have sweated and died on the fever-laden coast of Africa, and sunk piratical junks in the Orient—in every sea where there has been a civilized man to protect or a national cause to be advanced—wherever the keel of ship could float, has been seen some representative of our glorious Navy.

The sad pages of the history of our war for independence—and again of our shamefully conducted War of 1812—are illuminated by the glorious victories of single ships, in contests with foes of twice and thrice their size and metal. During our Civil War, rising to the very acme of human effort, they maintained successfully for four years a blockade which, in extent of coast guarded and in effectiveness of execution, is unparalleled in the history of the world. In the last twenty years, since Congress has awakened to the necessities of our growing commerce, and the jealousies our growth is creating among other nations, they have constructed a new Navy that now commands the respect as well as the admiration of the world.

From the time Paul Jones sounded the reveille of American liberty on the coast of England, till Dewey's fleet sounded taps at the funeral of Spanish power in the Orient, the American Navy, small as it has been, has made its influence felt among the nations of the earth. During the century, while the twin Services have been struggling often like poor orphans for existence, their love for and confidence in each other has never wavered. Hand in hand our great admirals and great generals have worked together, and no better reinforcement has the hard-pushed soldier found than that afforded by the protecting fleet—whether in the swamps of the Mississippi, on the blood-stained sands of Fisher's Island, in fever-stricken Cuba, or the jungles of the Philippines. The history of the past is the prophecy of the future, and the day will never come when our Army and Navy will not be ready together to protect your liberties, and guard your interests with faithfulness unto death.

Will you not then give us your support with the Government and your charity in your judgment? If sometimes, in the execution of your will, under circumstances where only the fortunate and strongest can survive the struggle, an individual forgets the golden rule and simply follows the rule of war, judge him as leniently as you can and do not condemn us all, and without a hearing. We need your support, and we want your good-will. Above all, we want your confidence and respect. We want you all to say from your hearts: "The Army and Navy Forever."

#### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Cornelia Terrell, of San Antonio, Texas, to Major Frank R. Keefer, Medical Department, U.S.A. Miss Terrell is the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Henry Terrell and granddaughter of Col. Charles M. Terrell, U.S.A., retired.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. M. Peters announce the engagement of their daughter Marie Louise to Lieut. David Harmony Biddle, 6th U.S. Cav., now stationed in the Philippines. Lieutenant Biddle is a son of Col. James Biddle, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Biddle, of Washington, and a nephew of Rear Admiral Harmony, U.S.N.

Clarence S. Haskell, son of the late General Haskell, U.S.A., was married on Dec. 10 at New Rochelle, N.Y., to Gertrude Harrison Conklin.

The wedding of Miss Mary Webster Honeycutt, daughter of the late Capt. John T. Honeycutt, U.S.A., to Lieut. Frederic W. Hinrichs, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Hamilton, took place at Glencoran, the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Martin P. Cooley, at Plainfield, N.J., on Dec. 24. The Rev. Dr. Dwight Hill, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Elinor Webster Lusk, a cousin of the bride and daughter of Col. J. L. Lusk, U.S.A., and the best man was Lieut. William P. Ennis, U.S.A. Miss Gertrude Mills, daughter of Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the United States Military Academy; Miss Elizabeth Allen, a class mate of the bride at Vassar; Miss Dora Waring, of Plainfield, and Miss Margaret McCutcheon, of Washington Park, were the ribbon bearers. Acting

as ushers were Lieut. Henry C. Williams, U.S.A., Lieut. Wade H. Carpenter, U.S.A., and Cadets G. M. Provost Murphy and Quincey O. Gilmore. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Cadet Francis W. Honeycutt, of West Point. She wore a gown of white Liberty satin, trimmed with duchess lace, and her veil was caught up by a jeweled pin, the gift of the bridegroom. After a reception Lieut. and Mrs. Hinrichs left for their honeymoon trip.

Lieut. Kenneth G. Castleman, U.S.N., and Miss Jessie St. John Norton are to be married in the near future. Miss Norton is the daughter of George C. Norton, and since she made her debut in Louisville society four years ago has been extremely popular. She is tall and of the brunette type of beauty. Lieutenant Castleman is a son of Gen. John B. Castleman, of Kentucky.

The engagement of Miss Mamie R. Stafford, daughter of the late Major Stephen R. Stafford, 15th Inf., to Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, 5th Inf., has been broken off.

Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th U.S. Cav., and Miss Grace Kearns Burkhead, of Whiteville, N.C., a niece of Capt. E. E. Gayle, Art. Corps, U.S.A., were married in the chapel at Fort Sill, Ok., on Dec. 4. The ring ceremony was beautifully and impressively performed by Rev. I. F. Hodge, of Lawton. The groom was attended by Lieut. L. H. Kilbourne, 8th U.S. Cav., as best man. The maid of honor, Miss Emily Gayle, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Anna Phelps, of St. Mary's, Ohio, was bridesmaid. The bride was given away by her uncle, Capt. E. E. Gayle. The chapel was beautifully decorated with flags, mistletoe, evergreen, smilax and cut flowers. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kirkman left Fort Sill on the afternoon of the same day for a two weeks' trip to St. Louis and points in Tennessee.

Capt. James A. Shipton, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Georgia Lincoln, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Lincoln, were married at Little Rock, Ark., on Dec. 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Julia Crosby Carr, to Capt. William Payne Jackson, Quartermaster, 3d U.S. Inf.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles August Vollmer have issued cards inviting their friends to the marriage of their sister, Miss Mary Byvanck Watson to Dr. B. Franklin Stahl, of Philadelphia. The wedding will take place on Saturday, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock in the evening at St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D.C. Miss Watson is a daughter of the late Major Watson, U.S.A., and a descendant of the Randolphs of Virginia.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

John W. Barriger, a son of Gen. J. W. Barriger, U. S. A., retired, was stabbed to death in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, by an ex-employee of a railroad company who had previously had disputes with Barriger about work.

Lieut. Col. J. N. Morrison, Judge Advocate of the Military Department of California, died at the Presidio General Hospital, in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 20 from peritonitis. Lieutenant Colonel Morrison was a sufferer from typhoid while he was returning from the Philippines, and the results of this complicated his case. He has been on duty in the Philippines the last three years as judge advocate of the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, and returned here last November on the Sherman. He was appointed to the Army as a judge advocate with the rank of major, Feb. 18, 1896. Midshipman Donald P. Morrison, a member of the 4th class at the Naval Academy, is a son of Colonel Morrison.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. McCartney, Chief Engineer, U.S.N., retired, died at his home, in Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, from pneumonia. He was appointed to the Navy from Virginia, in 1861, as a third assistant engineer. He served on the Louisiana of the North Atlantic Squadron in 1861-2, on the Shenandoah from 1862-3. Later he served with the Brazil, China, European, Pacific, and North Atlantic Squadrons. He was retired in November, 1892, but in 1898, when the Spanish War began, he volunteered his services and was assigned to special duty.

Capt. Stephen W. Poe, Commissary 1st Infantry, W.V. N.G., died at his apartments in the Blen Avon Hotel, Grafton, W.Va., on December 15 from pneumonia, aged about fifty years. Captain Poe served as regimental commissary sergeant of the 1st W.V. Volunteers during the Spanish-American War. Before this regiment went into the Volunteer Service he was its commissary, but being unable to secure a commission, went out with his regiment as an enlisted man. He was postmaster at Grafton, W.Va., under both of President Cleveland's administrations, and up to date of death was editor of the Grafton Leader. Captain Poe was a bachelor and leaves a large estate.

Comdr. Francis M. Green, U.S.N., retired, died at Albany, N.Y., Dec. 19. He was born in Massachusetts, Feb. 23, 1835, and was in the merchant service from 1854-61. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was appointed as an acting master in the Volunteer Navy, June 18, 1861, and was attached to the sloop Vincennes of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. Among other service he was subsequently on duty on the Onondaga, commanded the steamers Commodore, Louisiana and Boxer, and was at the capture of Fort Fisher. He was commissioned a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy Dec. 18, 1868, and served on various stations, and on special astronomical duty in Washington and on the Asiatic station. He reached the grade of commander in July, 1883, and was retired Feb. 23, 1897. The remains of Commander Green were taken to Boston, Mass., where funeral services were held on Dec. 23 in the Arlington street church.

Helen Victoria Lawton, youngest child of Capt. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf., and Mrs. Lawton, died at Pennsylvania State College, Pa., Dec. 18.

Brig. Gen. William L. Greenleaf, Vermont National Guard, retired, died at his home in Burlington, Vt., Thursday, Dec. 18, 1902. The deceased was a loyal soldier and citizen. Entering the Volunteer service in the Civil War, 1st Vermont Cavalry, as a sergeant Aug. 11, 1862, he was discharged from the Service as first lieutenant, May 15, 1865. General Greenleaf enlisted in the 1st Vermont Regiment, V.S.G., March 26, 1866, retiring Dec. 1, 1892.

The body of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, was committed to its last resting place in the Grant mausoleum on Riverside Drive, in New York City, on Dec. 21. The service was conducted by Bishop Andrews, of Washington, of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Coadjutor Bishop Alexander Mackay Smith of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania. Numerous floral offerings were arranged about the crypt where the funeral was held. The services were set for 11 o'clock. The party which accompanied the body from Washington were Gen. and Mrs. Fred D.

Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, Jessie Grant, Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Miss Sartoris, Miss Julia D. Grant, Lieut. Comdr. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Nolan, U.S.A.; Lieut. L. S. Morey, U.S.A.; Mrs. Creamer, Mrs. Corbin, J. F. Casey and Mary Coffey, for many years Mrs. Grant's personal attendant. Standing near the family group were Governor Odell, Mayor Low, Secretary of War Elihu Root, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., and officers of the Army and Navy, and members of Grant Post, G.A.R. With the exception of Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, who is president of the Grant Monument Association, all of the officers and most of the eighty trustees were present. Following the services the tomb was thrown open to the public, and many of them went in to view the flower covered sarcophagus. In Washington on Dec. 20, before the departure of Mrs. Grant's body for New York, brief services were held at the Grant home on Q street. The public services were held at the Metropolitan Methodist Church. The honorary pall-bearers were Speaker David B. Henderson, Secretary of War Root, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Senators Cullom and Keam, Allison, Foraker, and Platt, Hon. Bancroft Davis and Hon. John R. McLean. The services were conducted by Dr. Frank M. Bristol of the church. The President, the members of the Cabinet, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and all the Army and Marine officers stationed in Washington, in full uniform, were in attendance, as well as delegations from the Army societies and other patriotic organizations.

Mrs. Martha Guthrie Doughty, widow of William M. Doughty, of Cincinnati, Ohio, died at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Tuesday morning, Dec. 22, 1902. Mrs. Doughty was the mother of Mrs. Lyster, widow of Col. William J. Lyster, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Gorgas, wife of Major W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., and grandmother of the late Mrs. Spurgin, wife of the late Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, U.S.A., of Mrs. Bond, wife of Lieut. Paul S. Bond, U.S.A., and of Lieut. Theo. C. Lyster, U.S.A. Services were held at Fort Schuyler, and the burial at Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. George W. Kennedy, president of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Board, died very suddenly at his residence at Pottsville, Pa., Dec. 22 of double pneumonia. He was sick only two days. Dr. Kennedy was for a number of years a member of the Legislature from this district, and was slated by Republican party leaders to succeed State Senator Quail. During his terms as a legislator he introduced many valuable measures relating to pharmacy and coal mining. He had a wide acquaintance among public men, and was Pottsville's most prominent citizen. He was president of the Pottsville School Board, president of the Pottsville Benevolent Association and many other organizations. His son, Robert M. Kennedy, is a surgeon in the Navy.

Samuel Moale, son of Col. Edward Moale, U.S.A., retired, died at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Dec. 9. The interment was at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

#### PERSONALS.

Gen. J. M. Bell, U.S.A., has left Washington, D.C., for a visit to Nogales, Ariz.

A ball will be given by the officers of the navy yard, New York, on New Year's eve in building 24.

Paym. H. T. Skelding, U.S.N., is on duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., with quarters at the Berkeley Hotel. Commodore J. H. Gillis, U.S.N., has left Delhi, N.Y., to enjoy the beauties of summer at Melbourne Beach, Fla.

The Army Officers' Athletic Association issues, as Bulletin No. 10, an account of the recent Army-Navy football game.

Gen. Wm. M. Wherry, U.S.A., has left Cincinnati, Ohio, for St. Augustine, Fla., where he will be quartered at Hotel Valencia.

Lieut. M. B. Bowditch, 10th U.S. Cav., has left Fort Russell, Wyo., and is now in Brooklyn, N.Y., stopping at 371A Greene avenue.

Col. E. B. Williston, U.S.A., has left San Francisco, Cal., for Washington, D.C., where he should now be addressed at the Soldiers' Home.

Lieut. Col. J. J. O'Connell, 3d U.S. Inf., for the next two months should be addressed at The Chapin, 1415 Chapin street, Washington, D.C.

Capt. John Conklin, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has returned to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from Atlanta, Ga., where he has been spending a few weeks' leave.

Admiral Dewey arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, on Dec. 23 to remain over Christmas, and got a popular reception, large crowds greeting him when he landed.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., was on Dec. 22 reported confined to his bed at the Hotel Richmond, Washington, D.C. His illness was reported as not serious.

Miss Hunt, sister of Paym. Livingston Hunt, U.S.N., has returned to her home, 1466 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C., from a visit to Mrs. Hobart at Paterson, N.J.

Major General Chaffee, U.S.A., will review the 13th N.Y. at its armory in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30. The General returned to Governor's Island from a trip to Ohio on Dec. 23.

Mrs. Boughton, wife of Capt. D. H. Boughton, U.S.A., and her son George left Washington, D.C., on Dec. 23 for San Francisco, whence she will sail Jan. 1, for the Philippines to join her husband.

Mrs. Farwell, daughter of the late Gen. Robert Williams, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a dinner at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., on Sunday, Dec. 14. Mrs. Roosevelt Scovel was also one of the guests.

Capt. J. McA. Webster, U.S.A., retired, with his wife and daughter Winifred left Washington Dec. 22 to visit Mr. Charles Major, the author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," etc. They will return to their present address, The Donald, in Washington towards the end of January.

Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U.S.N., retired, according to a despatch from Boston, has filed a libel in the Middlesex Court asking for a divorce from his wife, Nancy, to whom he has been married for thirty-nine years. Admiral Merry, it is stated, charges his wife with gross habits of intoxication.

The widow of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is said to have been writing her memoirs for five years, and there is an intimation that her book when published is expected to "open a controversy." It is somewhat late to get up any heat over a controversy growing out of the Civil War. Those of that period who are still among the living are no longer disposed to warfare; indeed they are the meekest men among us.

Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, U.S.A., has left St. Paul, Minn., for Fort Thomas, Ky.

A daughter was born to the wife of Paymaster J. Johnston Cheatham, U.S.N., at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 13.

Naval militiamen of the District of Columbia desire to secure an officer of the Navy as commander of the force.

Comdr. William H. Nauman, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., has been granted three months' sick leave.

Lieut. Marbury Johnstone, U.S.N., on duty on the Montgomery, has reported to Minister Bowen at Caracas, Venezuela, as naval attaché.

Generals Corbin and Young, U.S.A., who have been visiting friends in Ohio, returned to Washington, D.C., Dec. 23 and resumed their duties at the War Department.

Gen. W. H. Bisbee, U.S.A., retired, is at present in New York. His address is 945 Amsterdam avenue. He will be here for five or six weeks, when he expects to go to California.

Miss Margaret Lindsey Moore, sister of the Hon. R. Walton Moore, of Virginia, is spending the Christmas holidays with Lieut. and Mrs. Fielding Lewis Poindexter, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Misses Marion and Helen Almy, daughter of the late Major William E. Almy, U.S.A., will pass the holidays with their grandmother, Mrs. J. J. Almy, at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. C. Rodman Jones, 1st U.S. Cav., is at home in Philadelphia, Pa., on leave for the holidays. Lieutenant Jones has not been in Philadelphia for a year, during which time he has passed through his second campaign in the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. Selden A. Day, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Day have started on a trip of eighteen months to the Orient. After a brief visit in New York they go to San Francisco, and then to Japan, where they will take a house and study Japanese characteristics and methods.

Among the Americans in Paris who attended the reception at the house of the American Ambassador, General Porter, Dec. 16, were Rear Admiral Kautz and Mrs. Kautz, Col. Theo. A. Dodge, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dodge, Mr. Thackara, Miss Sherman and Miss Thackara.

First Class Sergt. W. C. Peyton, Signal Corps, U.S.A., is enjoying a three months' furlough at the home of his mother, Mrs. Maria Peyton, at Ripley, O. Sergeant Peyton arrived at New York on the McClellan Nov. 29 from Manila, via Suez, after three years and more in the Philippines.

Capt. L. V. Williams, A.Q.M., U.S.V., visited Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., at Portsmouth a short time ago, and reports the General looking improved since he last saw him in the Philippines. Captain Williams served on General Smith's staff as Chief Quartermaster for about a year in the Philippines.

Mrs. Edwin M. Felt, of New Brighton, Staten Island, entertained a number of ladies at cards on Friday, Dec. 19. The charming hostess made the affair the most enjoyable of the season. Mrs. Folger, wife of Capt. William M. Folger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Luby, wife of Lieut. John F. Luby, U.S.N., were among the prize winners. Mrs. Felt, who was Miss Wheelwright, is a daughter of a West Point graduate, and counts among her friends many who are prominent in Army and Navy circles.

Adjutant General Corbin and General Chaffee were the guests of honor at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 20. Both officers were heartily received. General Chaffee discussed China and told much from his personal experience. General Corbin's speech dealt with United States greatness and Army needs. Both generals were visitors at the tomb of President McKinley, and were the guests of Mrs. McKinley.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., sailed from New York on Dec. 23 on the American Line steamer St. Louis for Southampton, England, on a three months' leave of absence, which he will spend with his family on the European Continent. On his return to the United States in April next he will relieve Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker of command of the New York Navy Yard. The latter will be transferred to the command of the North Atlantic squadron as the relief of Rear Admiral Higginson, who will be placed on waiting orders.

At the annual banquet of the Alumni Commissioned Officers' Association of the University of California, held at the San Francisco Club on Saturday, Dec. 6, 1902, the following members were elected just before the banquet began: Honorary members—Major Gen. William M. Graham, U.S.A.; Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, U.S.A.; Lieut. James M. Graham, U.S.A. Active members—Capt. J. Morgan, Lieut. Buttenbach. The following toasts were responded to: "The State of California," Gen. George Stone; "The United States Navy," Admiral Glass, U.S.N.; "The United States Army," Lieut. H. de H. Waite, U.S.A.; "The National Guard of California," Major C. Jansen; "The Naval Militia of California," Capt. L. Turner; "The University of California," Prof. W. D. Armes. Among those present were Admiral H. Glass, U.S.N.; Major General Hughes, U.S.A.; Gen. George Stone, adjutant general of California; Col. George W. Bauer, Col. N. Vanderbilt, Col. Garlington, U.S.A.; Lieut. H. de H. Waite, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. Simon Cook, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Commander Almy, U.S.N. The latter is the commandant of the cadets at the University of California, and during the evening was complimented by Colonel Bauer, the president of the association, on his excellent work.

From Camp Skagway, Alaska, a correspondent writes: "Wishing you a merry Christmas. We have the sun shine on us only one hour per day, between one and two p.m. The electric lights in our barracks are turned on about three p.m. From my office window can be seen a beautiful glacier of blue ice. Since my arrival here from the Philippines a fortnight since the thermometer has hovered around zero. A mail steamer once per week from Seattle. High winds, very little snow, plenty of dry, cold air. A daily train over to the Yukon, which river is frozen up and won't be open until next May. Uniform, constant: Fur caps, fur gloves, canvas parkies and trousers blanket lined, high Arctic overshoes. Barracks heated by coal stoves. Health of command, Companies M and I, 8th Inf., perfect. On account of diminution of mining excitement there are now only about 700 inhabitants in Skagway. We have plenty of good houses with very low rents, plenty of good stores and all the comforts of life, including electric light, telephones, and all the fun that goes with a mining town. The troops are held here until the post of Hance's Mission, twelve miles west of here, is completed, when they will go to that post building for a battalion of infantry. Captain Richardson, 8th Inf., is the constructing quartermaster. Major W. L. Fletcher is in command of the troops in Southeastern Alaska."

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Dec. 10.

Major William B. Reynolds, U.S.A., retired, is lying seriously ill at The Shelton, 1200 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Crane, widow of Surgeon General Crane, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. McFeeley at her home in I street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Colonel Miner, U.S.A., and Mrs. Miner, who will be recalled as two of the most agreeable people ever stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Roth at the Charity Ball. The colonel, after arduous service in the Philippines, is now in command at Fort Leavenworth.

Comdr. Robert P. Jasper, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Jasper and their daughter, Mrs. DuBois, wife of Naval Constructor Wm. G. DuBois and their son left Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 16 for the Pensacola, Fla., Naval Station, where Naval Constructor DuBois is stationed as the head of the department of construction and repair.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a dinner on Monday, Dec. 22, given by Mr. R. B. Sands. The other guests were Dr. Charles Bismarck, General Gillespie, General Randolph, General Carter, Admiral Terry, Admiral O'Neil, Senator Lodge, Senator Foraker, Representatives Wayne, Parker, Meyer and Taylor, Mr. C. C. Glover and Dr. Ralph Jenkins.

Gen. J. M. Bell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bell have left Washington for the present. After visiting friends in Altoona, Pa., Cleveland and Chicago, General Bell will go to Sonora, Mexico, where he will be engaged during the winter in developing the vast properties of the Hays Consolidated Mining, Milling and Lumber Co., of which he is vice-president. His address will be Nogales, Ariz.

Paym. Ulysses G. Ammen, U.S.N., has been detached from the duties at Newport, R.I., connected with the Naval Training Station, Coaster's Island, Constellation, etc., and has been granted six months sick leave. Paymaster Ammen is a son of the late Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, U.S.N., so well and so long known as the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail at the Navy Department.

A meeting of the New York branch of the Army Relief Society was held Dec. 18, at the residence of its president, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, who has succeeded to that office since the resignation of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont. Fifteen ladies, members of the board, were present and also the treasurer, Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter. Most satisfactory reports were made of the valuable work which has been done by the Society, not the least of its benefactions being the placing of the children of deceased soldiers in schools, which would have been impossible for them without such aid.

Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, U.S.N., junior squadron, commander on the Asiatic Station, whose flagship has been the Rainbow, has been condemned by Medical Survey and ordered home, sailing for San Francisco Dec. 26. Capt. Charles S. Sperry, commanding the New Orleans, has been ordered to assume the duties of junior squadron commander, until a permanent detail is made. He was in command of the Boston during the battle of Manila Bay in 1898. Although he was ordered relieved by Capt. R. P. Lamberton, and ordered home some two months before the battle, when Captain Lamberton arrived, Captain Wildes, seeing a fight with the Spaniards imminent, requested to be allowed to retain command. This request was granted, and Captain Lamberton was assigned temporarily as chief of staff of Admiral Dewey, and was on the Olympia with him during the battle. After returning to the United States in 1898, Admiral Wildes performed shore duty until Jan. 1, 1902, when he was again ordered to the Asiatic Station.

In commenting upon the case of Sergt. Major Otto Dreetz, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was tried by a G.C.M. at San Francisco, found guilty of disrespect to superior officer, and sentenced to a loss of \$10 of his monthly pay for four months, and to a reprimand in orders, Major General Hughes, commanding the Department of California, after approving the sentence, says: "The evidence in this case shows that a young officer arrived at the post headquarters of the Presidio, dressed in the military uniform of his position and courteously asked Sergeant Major Dreetz for information necessary to enable him to comply with the orders which had taken him there. The court finds that Sergeant Major Dreetz failed to show proper respect to this officer and that his manner and tone of voice towards him were 'decidedly unmilitary, disrespectful and insubordinate.' There is a tradition in our service that the Sergeant Major's position is bestowed upon the best soldier in the command. Sergeant Major Dreetz cannot expect to maintain himself in that honorable position unless he disciplines himself sufficiently to enable him to extend due respect to superiors on all occasions."

Capt. David S. Stanley, U.S.A., has been elected to membership in the San Francisco Commandery, M.O.L. L.U.S. The following transfers to this commandery are announced: From the Commandery of Kansas, Lieut. Col. Joseph Francis Huston, 19th U.S. Inf.; from the Commandery of District of Columbia, Pay Inspector Henry Gillette Colby, U.S.N.; from the Commandery of New York, Brig. Gen. William Montrose Graham, U.S.A.; Major General Volunteers. The following transfers from this commandery are announced: To the Commandery of District of Columbia, Rear Admiral Franklin Cogswell Prindle, U.S.N., Col. Alfred Mordecai, U.S.A.; Major Otis Wheeler Pollock, U.S.A., retired; to the Commandery of Ohio, 1st Lieut. James Hervey Woodward, Adjutant, 128th Indiana Inf.; to the Commandery of New York, Col. William Edgeworth Dougherty, 8th U.S. Inf.; to the Commandery of Washington, Pay Director William Judah Thomson, U.S.N.

Lieut. Robert Clarke, U.S.A., gave a ball at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 22. Mrs. Ambrose Clarke, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Chaffee and Mrs. Serwin received the guests, while Mrs. H. C. Corbin, Mrs. Rockhill, Mrs. Merriam and the Misses Kean also assisted the hostesses. The cotillion was led by Mr. George Howard. The favors for the five figures were of silver. A supper was served at midnight. Lieutenant Clarke's house guests from New York were Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Clarke, Miss Chaffee, Mr. Stephen Clarke, Mr. Alexander Jones, Mrs. Robert MacLay, Mr. George Potts, Mr. Sutherland Irving and Mr. Waldo Johnston. Among the guests were Miss Roosevelt, Gen. Isaac Kahn, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Alice Ward, Miss Anita Pone, Colonel and Mrs. Babcock, Gen. William Crozier, Col. T. A. Bingham and Mrs. Bingham, Major and Mrs. Green, Lieutenant and Mrs. Barden, Lieutenant and Mrs. Ives, Lieutenant Jewett, Lieutenant Moore, Miss Merriam, Major Schuyler, the Misses Patten, Miss Sheridan, Miss Wagner, Miss Bates, Paymaster Hicks, Miss Loring. Among the foreigners were the Spanish Minister, the Baroness Hengelmüller, Viscount de Alte, the Austrian Ambassador, the Persian Minister, and Baron von Rithe.

Col. and Mrs. Leon A. Matile are at the Portland, Washington, D.C., where they will remain during the colonel's leave of absence.

Mrs. Bailey, wife of Capt. Warner Bailey, U.S.N., has taken an apartment at the Prince Karl, 19th and K streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., sailed on Dec. 24 on the American Line Steamer St. Louis for Europe, his address while abroad will be care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussman, Paris, France.

Mrs. J. C. Welborn and Miss Kilbourne, daughters of Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Med. Dept., have recently returned from Peking, China, and are with their mother at 3 West 87th street, New York city. Mrs. Welborn is accompanied by her infant son, who was born in Peking.

Lieut. James Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, announces in another column the removal of his law offices from Exchange Building, Boston, to rooms 129-130 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Hamilton makes a specialty of patent practice, corporations and trusteeship and settlement of estates.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry will leave Washington, D.C., early in January for Ocala, Fla., where they will pass a month, and from there they will go to Augusta, Ga., where they will remain until April. Professor Henry Fairfield Osborne and Mrs. Osborne, of New York, will be guests of Mrs. Perry during Christmas week.

Gen. Fred D. Grant left Brownsville, Texas, Dec. 13 for San Antonio after inspecting Fort Brown. While at Brownsville the General enjoyed two days' hunting in that vicinity. An elegant reception was tendered to him by the citizens at the opera house, and a reception was given to General and Mrs. Grant by the ladies of San Antonio assisted by a number of unmarried men. All the officers at San Antonio with their wives were guests on the occasion. Mrs. Grant heads the list of ladies receiving at a ball and a reception given in San Antonio.

The members of the first class from the Naval Academy have been permitted to visit Washington for the purpose of making an inspection of the Naval Ordnance Factory at the Washington yard, and during the visit were much interested in the methods whereby this vast plant is enabled to turn out guns and ordnance stores in quantities sufficient to supply the steady demands of our fleets at sea. Comdr. Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., was in command of these midshipmen composing the first class on this visit of inspection and instruction. Copious notes were taken by several members of the class.

#### FROM TOKIO, JAPAN.

Tokio, Japan, Nov. 23, 1902.

The social season is in full swing and there is "something doing" nearly every day or evening.

The Emperor's chrysanthemum garden party took place about ten days ago in the grounds of the Aoyama Detached Palace and was a very brilliant event, but hard to describe. The grounds, with their beautiful winding paths, through groves of trees covered with wonderful autumnal foliage, along a winding brook, across quaint Japanese bridges; the magnificent display of chrysanthemums of all kinds and shades and colors (for instance, one huge bunch large enough to fill a room had over 1,200 blossoms coming from a single trunk); the presence of Her Majesty the Empress surrounded by a brilliant court; the diplomatic corps in their varied and glittering uniform all on dress parade together; foreign ladies in fetching gowns, and Japanese ladies in their bewitching costumes; together with hundreds of the Japanese nobility and officials of high rank of the army, navy and civil branches, made a picture never to be forgotten.

Among the Army people up from Manila were Mrs. Davis (wife of Major General Davis) and her two daughters; Mrs. Harry Lee, Mrs. Price, Mrs. C. Willcox, Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Allison, Miss Abercrombie—all wives or sisters of Army officers in the Philippines; Lieut. H. L. Wigmore, U.S. Eng. A.D.C., and Lieut.-Col. A. H. Russel, Chief Ordnance Officer in Manila.

During the month of October Major O. E. Wood, U.S.A., our military attaché at Tokio, visited Formosa and through the courtesy of the Governor-General, Baron Kodama, (former Minister of War) and accompanied by the United States Consul and two members of the Governor-General's staff, he was able to make a complete circuit of the island, traveling from Taihoku, the capitol, down the west side overland by rail and for two and one-half days by tram car on a narrow gauge of only eighteen inches, on a small low platform car pushed by two Chinese coolies on level and up grades, and coasting down the hills—a regular toboggan slide. En route he visited all places of interest and took a small coasting steamer at Takow, rounded the south cape and came up to the east coast stopping at several ports and savage villages where they had to land in surf boats through the breakers. Also spent a day and night at a Forestry Plantation among the savage Head Hunters, where the house was bolted at night and closed with heavy shutters, and armed guards were posted on the neighboring hills; returning by boat down the river and going through fifteen rapids.

I learn that Major Wood is the first American officer who has ever visited Formosa. He returned to Tokyo on November 4, and two days later left for the autumn maneuvers of the Japanese army down in Kyushu. The very next morning after his departure, the adjoining house, not eight feet distant, was totally destroyed by fire, and a mob of young Japanese gutted his house in spite of the protests of Mrs. Wood, who, with her servants, vainly tried to stop the destruction.

Of course, their intentions were to help save the major's effects, but inside of twenty minutes his pretty home was a wreck and all of his household goods were scattered and broken and many were hopelessly ruined. The insurance company is still considering his claim for damages caused as a result of the fire.

#### THE VENEZUELAN BLOCKADE.

The official proclamation of the blockade of Venezuelan ports was gazetted in London on Dec. 20. The text of the proclamation is as follows:

"Foreign Office, Dec. 20, 1902.

"It is hereby notified that, as the United States of Venezuela have failed to comply with the demands of his Majesty's Government, a blockade by his Majesty's naval forces of the ports of La Guayra, Carenero, Guanta, Cumana and Carupano, and the mouths of the Orinoco, is declared, and such blockade will be effectivley

maintained from and after the 20th of December, subject to the allowance of the following days of grace:

"For vessels sailing before the date of this notification from West Indian ports and ports on the east coast of the Continent of America—ten days for steamers and twenty days for sailing vessels.

"From all other ports—twenty days for steamers and forty days for sailing vessels.

"For vessels lying in the ports now declared to be blockaded—fifteen days.

"Vessels which attempt to violate the blockade will render themselves liable to all measures authorized by the Law of Nations, and by the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral ports."

Referring to the recent elevation of our Chaplain of the Fleet Rev. Stuart Harris to the dignity of an archdeacon, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of New York observes that "as it would be impossible to make our fleet chaplains, if we had them, archbishops, it would be necessary to give them the rank of rear admiral to support their dignity." Our contemporary may be surprised to learn that our chaplains of the fleet do actually carry with them into retirement the relative rank of rear admiral, although they are not regarded as having any relative rank while on the active list. Some little confusion in the matter of epithets seems likely to result from the recent elevation of Mr. Harris. On his retirement as a rear admiral he becomes technically "gallant." The action of the archbishop has already rendered him "venerable." How, then, is he to be described? Is it to be "The venerable and gallant" or "The gallant and venerable" officer? Perhaps the admiralty will oblige with a short circular on the subject.—United Service Gazette.

Considerable comment has been elicited by a sudden change in the plans of the midshipmen's new quarters at the Naval Academy, indicating that the Department is preparing for a reception of a greatly increased number of students. The plans, as adopted, contemplated the completion of only three floors to the new quarters, the fourth to be left without partitions and divisions until some future need. Now, however, orders have been given the contracting builders, Messrs. Noel and Thomas, to have the fourth floor completed in the same style as the other stories. This, it is understood, will give room for at least a hundred additional midshipmen, and it is supposed that the changes are ordered in consequence of a "straight tip" from headquarters that the number is to be increased in the near future.

General Dragomirov, who is well known as one of the most enlightened generals of the Russian Army, has apparently determined, as far as lies in his power, to put a stop to the practice, very general in Russia, of officers striking their men. An Odessa journal reprints the following extract from an order lately issued by the general to the troops in his district: "Captain A— of the Horse Artillery, having struck one of his gunners, has rendered himself liable to be tried by court-martial, or dismissed from the Service. On the present occasion I do not wish to bring Captain A— before a court-martial, and therefore he will, within a period of three week, send in his resignation. Should he not do this, he will be dismissed from the Service."

The Laffin and Rand Powder Company, manufacturers of "Infallible" smokeless powder and makers of powder for the U.S. Army and Navy, issue a handsome calendar in colors for 1903. The background is of "olive-drab" cloth, and a soldier and a sailor, outlined in blue, support on either side a handsome picture showing the interior of a hunting cabin.

Another trial of chronometers is to be made at the Naval Observatory to determine the best selection for the merchant marine as well as the Naval Service. Watches for torpedo boats are also being tested by the Bureau of Equipment.

Eleven sacks of mail for the Philippine Islands were destroyed in a fire in a mail car near Highland Station, N.Y., on Dec. 21.

#### ON BEHALF OF ARMY BANDS.

Fort Adams, R.I., Dec. 30, 1902.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: Allow me to say a few words on behalf of our Army bands. I have been a member of the Musical Union of Chicago and New York for years, and I have never seen one instance where a military band took away engagements from our union, yet I know the band stationed near St. Louis has received good engagements in the city of St. Louis, and has been selected to fill such engagements in preference to the city bands. The union bands of the city bid for several engagements at lower figures than did the Army bands. It is the union members of our musical unions who are the lowest bidder. Each member or would-be leader has a following; this leader takes engagements at any old price and is backed up by his clique. Should an investigation be made as to prices charged, paid, etc., the leader is well protected, for his followers must not incriminate themselves; consequently they will inform you that they received union prices when they did not.

The Army bands around cities never hurt the city bands, for the simple reason that they are called upon to fill engagements that require musicians who know how to keep their place, who will come in uniform and have a military bearing, who are clean and treat every one with respect. Then, again, the playing of Government bands is far in advance of that by many of our so-called "first-class" musical organizations. The rhythm, technique and intonation are in unison with each other. The worst enemies the Army bands have are not the professional musicians, but the rankest kind of an amateur who performs.

Now, my band is far in advance of anything for miles around; the people say so; the press says so; yet I get no work on the outside. Why? Because I will not play for such inconsistent prices as are paid. Union bands turn out twenty men to play at a funeral for \$50. I could have had the job if I would turn out fifteen men, but I refused.

Out of eighty-seven letters I received asking for figures for orchestra and band, I received three engagements. Eighty-four I lost owing to my price being too high. Look around and find the Army posts where bands are located; few of them are near large cities, and they get but little outside work. The pay of the Army musician is not what it ought to be. He should receive not less than \$35 per month and extra compensation as corporals, sergeants, drum major, principal musician and chief trumpeter. The chief musicians should be appointed by the Secretary of War and should receive extra compensation. Then we could live without outside competition. Let me state here for the edification of those who do not know and those who do

hot want to know that the Government supplies instruments and uniforms, but no music. The officers oftentimes go down into their pockets and make a present of a few dollars for music, and members of the band buy considerable.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., Dec. 22, 1902.

Major Harry R. Anderson, F.A., will on the first of the month depart for Florida on sick leave, accompanied by his daughter. He is slowly recovering from an operation performed this fall for abscess of the liver.

The ladies of the garrison are making preparations for a mammoth Christmas tree in the post hall on Christmas eve. A Christmas cantata, in which the children will hold extended parts, is to be given in the post theater in conjunction with the tree. Chaplain Griffiths, 4th Cav., has the matter in charge, and as usual is laboring hard in order that there shall be no hitch in the evening's celebration.

The 9th Artillery band, which furnished the music for the dance of the Commercial Travelers' Union at Concordia on Friday of last week, covered itself with glory, and many of the members were in luck to reach the post at all. Several instances of attempted kidnapping are reported.

Captain and Mrs. Winans received on Saturday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. McP. Rutherford, who were married in Detroit last month, and lately returned from an extended wedding trip through the East.

Miss Lambertson, of New York City, who has been a guest at the home of Lieutenant Colonel Steadman, has returned to her home.

The teams of the Manhattan High School and the 7th Battery played their second and last game of the season in the riding hall at this post on Wednesday afternoon. Save for a few feet lacking in width the hall furnishes ample accommodations for a grid-iron, while the tank makes tackling and scrimmaging an easy proposition. Both teams played hard ball, the soldiers winning 5-0, thus duplicating the dose that their opponents handed them two weeks ago. The novelty of the game (snow laid on the ground six inches deep, and the weather was near zero mark) attracted a large crowd.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

La Guira, Dec. 20.

British vice-admiral establishes effective blockade from and after Dec. 20 of La Guira, Capero, Guanta, Cumana, Carupano and mouths of the Orinoco; vessels sailing from the United States and West Indies before date of notification allowed grace—steamers ten days and sailing vessels twenty; other ports, steamers twenty days and sailing vessels forty days; vessels in blockaded ports fifteen days. Full text if desired.

"DIEHL."

"La Guira, Dec. 23.

"Germany establishes blockade Porto Cabello on Dec. 22, Maracaibo, Dec. 24. Steamers from the United States and West Indies ten days' grace; sails, twenty days. Steamers other ports twenty days, sails forty days. Vessels not Venezuelan in blockaded ports fifteen days' grace. Full text by letter.

"DIEHL."

"Manila, Dec. 24.

"Capt. Robert McGregor died in hospital 607, evening Dec. 23, acute appendicitis.

"DAVIS."

### THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief, Theodore Roosevelt, President.  
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.  
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.  
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.  
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 22, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. Ode C. Nichols, 4th Inf. (Dec. 15, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and fifteen days, is granted Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, 12th Cav., Q.M. (Dec. 15, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 17, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 12th Cav. (Dec. 15, D.T.)

Second Lieut. John Randolph, 20th Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., having been transferred to Co. H, 20th Inf., will join his company at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Dec. 17, D.L.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Jan. 10, 1903, is granted Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, 14th Inf., Fort Wayne. (Dec. 15, D.L.)

Second Lieut. William C. Stoll, 11th Inf., to Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty until Jan. 1, 1903, when he will sail for the Philippines. (Dec. 12, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month, to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Major George H. Paddock, 5th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 12, D. Cal.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about Dec. 16, is granted Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf. (Dec. 12, D. Cal.)

Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf., to Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty until Jan. 1, 1903, when he will sail for his station in the Philippines. (Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Henry S. Kilbourne, surg.; Major Oguen Rafferty, surg.; Capt. George J. Newgard, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Dec. 16, 1902, to examine into the condition of Capt. Percival G. Lowe, 25th Inf. (Dec. 15, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Odorne H. Sampson, 2d Inf., to Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, until Jan. 1, 1903, when he will sail for the Philippines. (Dec. 15, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Edwin A. Sturges, 5th Cav., and First Lieut. John H. Neff, Philippine Scouts, to Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty until Jan. 1, 1903, when they will sail for the Philippines. (Dec. 15, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, 1st Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 16, D. Cal.)

Capt. B. C. Morse, 17th Inf., will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Dec. 16, D. Cal.)

A furlough for three months will be granted Hospital Steward Frank J. Harvey, Camp Monterey, Cal. (Dec. 18, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. Harry J. Watson, Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 18, D. Cal.)

#### SPECIAL ORDERS, DEC. 24, H.Q.A.

Leave granted 2d Lieut. Roy Washbrook, 17th Inf., is extended one month.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Lieut. Col. George P. Borden to 2d Inf., vice Wittich, retired; Major Wallis O. Clark to 5th Inf., vice Borden, promoted.

The following transfers are made: Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, from 5th Inf. to 2d Inf.; Lieut. Col. George P. Borden, from 2d Inf. to 5th Inf.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James F. Edwards, asst. surg., is extended seven days.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Fred L. Deen, 13th Cav.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, A.C., is extended fifteen days.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, S.C., is extended one month.

Leave for eight days is granted Cadet Andres Ponte, 1st class, Military Academy.

Leave to include Feb. 1 is granted Major Benjamin H. Cheever, 8th Cav.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Frank S. Burr, 15th Inf.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., is further extended one month.

The following officers are relieved from their present duties and to Manila: Major Thomas R. Adams, A.C., I.G., and Major Herbert E. Tutherly, U.S. Cav., I.G.

The leave granted Major Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., is extended one month.

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. Robert A. Anderson.

#### G.O. 123, DEC. 16, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 465, 466 and 468 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

Salutes will be fired between sunrise and sunset only and, as a rule, not on Sunday, unless required by international courtesy. The national flag will always be displayed at the time of firing a salute.

466. The national salute is 21 guns. It is also the salute to the national flag. The salute to the Union, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence and consisting of one gun for each State, is fired at noon on July 4 at every post provided with suitable artillery.

468. An ex-President of the United States receives a salute of 21 guns; the Vice-President and President of the Senate and American or foreign ambassadors receive a salute of 19 guns; members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a committee of Congress occasionally visiting a military post, governors within their respective States or Territories, and the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, receive 17 guns; the Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands receives 15 guns. A Governor General receives a salute of 17 guns. The term "governor general" shall be taken to mean an administrative office under whom officers with the title of governor are acting. The Assistant Secretary of War or the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, when officially visiting a military post, receives a salute of 15 guns.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

#### CIRCULAR 60, DEC. 17, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Circular No. 52, Oct. 23, 1902, from this office, is modified to read as follows:

Books of instruction (Government publications) such as Drill Regulations of the Army, Guard Manuals, Manuals of Courts-martial and the manuals of the various staff departments will be furnished gratuitously to all officers of the Army for their personal use to the extent of one copy of each, upon application to the officer in charge of the distribution of War Department documents. Duplicate copies will not be supplied to individual officers or organizations unless it is clearly shown that those on hand are entirely worn out and irreparable.

Private publications are not purchased by the Department for issue to officers of the Army for their personal use, as they are expected to supply themselves with all such books as are necessary for the study of their profession, including the period during which they may be undergoing instruction at the service schools.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
WILLIAM P. HALL, A.A.G.

#### CIRCULAR 59, DEC. 15, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes instructions for adjusting the new safety attachment to 4.7-inch and 6-inch Armstrong rapid-fire guns.

#### G.O. 126, DEC. 16, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes a schedule for the instruction, examination and classification of gunners of the field artillery substituted for the one published in G.O. No. 152, Nov. 20, 1901.

The object of this examination is to ascertain in each battery the qualified gunners by their absolute and relative excellence in comprehending and mastering the prescribed instructions. This examination will take place at the posts where the respective batteries may be serving, and will be separate for each battery. The examinations will take place each year at such times as may be designated by the department commander, but as soon after the close of the prescribed instruction for gunners as may be practicable and before the annual target practice.

A qualified gunner will be rated as such for a period of three years, and for such additional time as may be required to provide for his re-examination, unless he has during that time been out of the artillery service for more than three months.

A second-class gunner on his own application may be permitted to compete at any annual examination for classification as first-class gunner.

Enlisted men who obtain an average of 85 per cent. of the total maximum mark at the examination will be classed as first-class gunners, and those who obtain an average of 65 per cent. will be classed as second-class gunners.

#### POST FIELD DAYS.

G.O. 37, DEC. 12, DEPT. OF LAKES.

In order to promote interest among the enlisted men in athletic training, one day in each month will be designated as a "Field Day" at each post in this Department, and will be devoted to athletic games and exercises. At each post, an officer designated by the post commander will superintend the program of exercises, which will be made as interesting as possible. The details will be left to the discretion of the post commander, but the following sports are recommended:

Individual competition: Standing high jump, standing broad jump, running high jump, putting shot, twenty-yard dash, fence vault, climbing rope, climbing pole, long race, potato race, hurdle race, horizontal bar, parallel bars, wrestling, boxing, fencing, both with sabers and bayonets, if it be practicable to obtain the necessary casques, padded jackets, ball bayonets and hard-wood sabers.

Team competition: Baseball, football, tug of war, between different companies, or teams selected from different companies; tent-pitching, construction of hasty entrenchments, patrolling, construction of emergency bridges.

The tent-pitching will be conducted as prescribed in a manual soon to be issued from these headquarters.

The hasty entrenchments will be constructed in accordance with the instructions contained in Beach's Manual of Military Engineering, time and quality of construction to be the tests in the competition.

In patrolling, two small patrols of selected men will be pitted against each other, the patrols being sent out from different points, to proceed in opposite directions along the same road or trail, so as to meet. The patrol which succeeds in getting, unperceived, within 100 yards of its opponent, and firing with blank cartridge upon an exposed man of the opposing patrol, should be awarded the victory. The patrols may be under the command of officers or non-commissioned officers; and, if desirable, an umpire may be detailed to accompany each.

The construction of emergency bridges by select teams will be in accordance with Beach's Manual of Military Engineering. If there be no suitable small streams

available for bridging in the vicinity of the post, a dry ravine, a large ditch, or a depression in the ground may be utilized. Competition of teams in making gabions and fascines is also suggested.

The program will in each case be sufficiently limited to avoid being tiresome; and sufficiently varied to afford entertainment, even when the primary object is instruction. Whenever practicable, the competitive sports will be accompanied with music, and every effort will be made to give the day the air of a holiday devoted to wholesome recreation. When inclement weather prevents the conduct of exercises in the open field, the program, with such modifications as may be necessary, will, if a suitable building be available, be carried out indoors.

A report will be made by each post commander at the end of each month setting forth the nature of the sports and exercises held on the field day, and post commanders will freely make such suggestions as they may deem advisable for the success and improvement of the scheme herein outlined.

On field days all drills and other military exercises, excepting necessary guard and fatigue, will be suspended.

By command of Major General MacArthur.  
ARTHUR L. WAGNER,  
Colonel and A.A.G., Adjutant General.

#### CIRCULAR 61, DEC. 18, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Allowances of Forage of Contract and Contract Dental Surgeons.—There is no authority of law or regulation for the sale or issue of forage by the Quartermaster's Department for feeding the private horses of a contract surgeon or a contract dental surgeon.—(Decision Sec. War, Dec. 12, 1902-46246, A.G.O.)

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

#### G.O. 43, DEC. 17, DEPT. COLORADO.

Capt. Edward B. Ives, Signal Corps, having reported, is announced as signal officer of this Department, relieving 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp.

#### G.O. 123, DEC. 15, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Provides for the transfer of ice machines and equipment in the Philippines and Porto Rico, from the Medical Department to the Quartermaster's Department. The product of the ice machines operated by the Quartermaster's Department will be issued to the hospitals, the different organizations, non-commissioned staff officers, offices, post schools and work shops. After these uses are met, any surplus ice may be sold at average cost price to officers or their families, to post exchanges, and to civilian employees, and the proceeds of such sales will be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Ice machines required for the benefit of the sick at Army posts in the United States proper will be provided and operated as heretofore by the Medical Department.

#### G.O. 18, DEC. 14, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Under the provisions of par. 213, A.R., the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department.

JACOB KLINE, Colonel, 21st Inf.

#### G.O. 19, DEC. 19, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

First Lieut. George B. Comly, 3d Cav., is assigned to duty at these headquarters, and detailed as engineer, ordnance and signal officer of the Department, relieving Major Alfred Reynolds, U.S. Inf., Inspector General.

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 30, 1902, is granted Major Alfred Reynolds, U.S. Inf., I.G. (Dec. 10, D.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M., will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the office and assume the duties of chief Q.M. of this Department during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Deputy Q.M. General. (Dec. 12, D.D.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Francis M. Schreiner, Q.M., is still further extended three months. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergeants Benedict Landau (appointed Dec. 20, 1902, from sergt. Co. F, 26th Inf.), John Smith (appointed Dec. 20, 1902, from 1st sergt., 31st Co., C.A.), James M. Clifton (appointed Dec. 20, 1902, from Q.M. sergt., 10th Inf.), and Harry Corcoran (appointed Dec. 20, 1902, from 1st sergt. Co. M, 29th Inf.), now in the Philippines, will be assigned to duty by the commanding general, Division of the Philippines. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The extension of leave granted Major William H. Baldwin, commissary, is further extended twenty-four days. (Dec. 20, H.Q.A.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. James K. Stockard, now at Greensboro, N.C., will proceed to Fort Delaware for duty. (Dec. 20, H.Q.A.)

The following named assistant surgeons will leave San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1, 1903, for Manila for duty: 1st Lieut. Milton E. Lando, discharge camp, Angel Island, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Charles Y. Brownlee, Benicia Barracks, Cal. (Dec. 20, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. George F. Adair, from further duty in the Philippines, and upon the expiration of his present leave will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Benjamin Vinton, Akron, Ohio, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him in the Philippines, is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, and will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., to relieve Hospital Steward Theodore H. Connor, who will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from thence to Manila. (Dec. 22, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward John M. Carson, now at Buffalo, will report at Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Dec. 22, H.Q.A.)

Leave for eighteen days is granted Contract Dental Surgeon Alexander P. Bacon, Fort Snelling, Minn. (Dec. 18, D.D.)

The leave granted to Contract Surgeon John D. Brooks is extended twenty-three days. (Dec. 18, D.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Gideon McElroy, asst. surg., is extended ten days. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

By direction of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieut. Jas. F. Edwards, asst. surg., now at Stalick, Pa., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Dale, asst. surg., to take effect upon the return to the U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, of 1st Lieut. Jas. R. Church, asst. surg., from temporary duty at West Point, N.Y. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Francis L. Payton, paymaster, on leave, will report at Washington Barracks, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Thales L. Ames, O.D., from Santa Cruz, Cal., Jan. 1, to Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., for duty at the arsenal in addition to his duties as inspector of

powder at the works of the California Powder Company at Santa Cruz. (Dec. 22, H.Q.A.)  
 Captain David W. Rose, from duty at Fort Mifflin, Pa., to San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (Dec. 22, H.Q.A.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, is relieved from further duty at these headquarters. (Dec. 13, D.D.)  
 First Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., S.C., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

#### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

First Lieut. George B. Conly, 3d Cav., Fort Yates, N.D., will report at St. Paul for duty. (Dec. 19, D.D.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Archibald F. Comiskey, 7th Cav., is extended fourteen days. (Dec. 19, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th Cav., will proceed to San Francisco as soon as Jan. 1, 1903, as he may be reported qualified for foreign service, and take transport, it practicable, to sail Feb. 3, 1903, for Manila for duty with the Signal Corps. (Dec. 19, H.Q.A.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Duncan Elliott, 8th Cav., is further extended one month. (Dec. 20, H.Q.A.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

The leave granted Capt. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., 9th Cav., is extended one month and ten days. (Dec. 19, H.Q.A.)

#### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Dec. 18, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Romeyn, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, Mont. (Dec. 19, D.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Dec. 20, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry T. Bui, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, Mont. (Dec. 19, D.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Dec. 19, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, Mont. (Dec. 19, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander H. Davidson, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, Mont. (Dec. 19, D.D.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.  
 Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, A.C. (Dec. 20, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Dwight E. Autman, from the 2d Co., C.A., to the 15th Co., C.A.; Capt. Charles H. Hilton, Jr., from the 10th Co., C.A., to the 2d Co., C.A. The officers named will proceed to join the companies to which they are transferred. (Dec. 20, H.Q.A.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick McCall Smith, A.C., recruiting officer, to take effect Dec. 23, 1902. (Dec. 19, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Alfred A. Starbird, now attached to the 4th Co., C.A., is assigned to the 3d Co., C.A., and will join the latter company. (Dec. 19, H.Q.A.)

Chaplain Patrick F. Carey, A.C., from duty at Fort Terry, to Manila. (Dec. 19, H.Q.A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. M. Young, A.C., during the holiday season. (Dec. 17, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect during the holiday period when the officers' school is not in session, is granted 2d Lieut. R. C. Marshall, Jr., A.C. (Dec. 18, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect Dec. 25, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. J. H. Musgrave. (Dec. 18, D.E.)

Leave for eleven days, to take effect Dec. 24, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar D. Weed, A.C. (Dec. 18, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect during the holiday period when the officers' school is not in session, is granted Capt. Harrison Hall, A.C. (Dec. 22, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days, to terminate not later than Jan. 4, 1903, is granted Capt. Frank E. Harris, A.C. (Dec. 18, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect during the holiday period when the officers' school is not in session, is granted 2d Lieut. Norris Stayton, A.C. (Dec. 18, D.E.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. John J. Lipop, A.C. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Albert G. Jenkins, A.C., is extended ten days. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. William E. Craighill, C.E., will take effect on or about Jan. 10, 1903. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ellison L. Glimmer, A.C., is extended ten days. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

Leave to and including Jan. 4, 1903, is granted the following named officers: 1st Lieut. Robert H. C. Kelton, Edward Carpenter, Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., Conrad H. Lanza, Harry P. Wilbur, Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., Le Vert Coleman, Francis N. Cooke, Stanley D. Embick, Robert F. McMillan, Godwin Ordway, Edward Hill and William H. Monroe, Art. Corps. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

The leave granted Capt. William F. Nesbitt, 4th Inf. (then 1st lieutenant, 6th Inf.), is extended one month. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Governor's Island, N.Y., for the examination of candidates from civil life for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (Dec. 20, H.Q.A.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Leave for nine days, to take effect during the holiday period when the officers' school is not in session, is granted 1st Lieut. T. F. James, 8th Inf. (Dec. 20, D.E.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Robert L. Hirst, 12th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty. (Dec. 20, H.Q.A.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

The following transfers are made in the 13th Infantry: 1st Lieut. Edgar A. Fry, from Co. C to Co. H; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, from Co. H to Co. F; 2d Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, from Co. I to Co. M. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)  
 First Lieut. John M. Kelso, Jr., 13th Inf., is assigned to Co. C of that regiment. (Dec. 23, H.Q.A.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for eleven days is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence K. La Motte, 14th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Dec. 15, D.L.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Bates Tucker, 14th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (Dec. 15, D.L.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Dec. 15, D.L.)

The leave for fifteen days granted 1st Lieut. Louis McL. Hamilton, 14th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 16, D.L.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William N. Campbell, 15th Inf., is extended two months. (Dec. 20, H.Q.A.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

The leave granted Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 20, H.Q.A.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for ten days, to take effect Dec. 25, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. George D. Freeman, Jr., 21st Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Dec. 15, D.D.)

#### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER.

Capt. Edgar W. Howe, 22d Inf., will report to Col.

William E. Dougherty, 8th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Slocum, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (Dec. 20, H.Q.A.)

#### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, 23d Inf., will proceed to San Francisco for duty until the arrival of his regiment at San Francisco en route to the Philippine Islands, when he will join it and proceed with it to the Philippines. (Dec. 22, H.Q.A.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect during the holiday period when the officers' school is not in session, is granted 2d Lieut. F. H. Turner, 23d Inf. (Dec. 18, D.E.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Herbert N. Royden, 26th Inf., will report to Major Gen. John C. Bates, president of the Army returning board, at Omaha, Neb., for examination. (Dec. 20, H.Q.A.)

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Simon Moret, Jr., asst. surg., Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Inf. (Dec. 22, D.E.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Harold E. Clearman, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month. (Dec. 20, H.Q.A.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet James H. Lockett, 4th class, U.S.M.A., is accepted. (Dec. 22, H.Q.A.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Color Sergt. Charles E. Dunnivant, 1st Cav.; 1st Sergt. Alencara Tierney, Troop A, 3d Cav.; 1st Sergt. George Watts, Troop K, 2d Cav. (Dec. 18, H.Q.A.)

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

Post Commissary Sergt. Daniel Dolan, U.S.A., who was found guilty by a G.M.C. at Cammer, P.I., of becoming so drunk that he was unable to present himself when sent for by his superior officer, but not guilty of making a false report of misappropriating subsistence stores, was sentenced "To forfeit ten dollars per month of his pay for a period of six months." General Wade, commanding the Department of Luzon, in reviewing the proceedings said: "The sentence is approved. The court very promptly and very properly checked the accused when in summing up his defense after the evidence was in, he cast unwarranted reflections upon the character of an officer. It should have been equally zealous in checking the officer when he began to repeat on the stand as a witness for the prosecution, statements made to him out of court and not under oath or in the presence of the accused. Such statements unless made in articulo mortis are obnoxious to all the rules of evidence except for exceptional purposes, the most familiar of which is that of impeaching a witness whose sworn testimony is contrary to something he has previously said out of court. But they are very rarely allowed as evidence against the accused. They are 'hearsay,' not made under the sanction or responsibility of an oath, and no man's life, liberty or property is safe if courts are to receive them indiscriminately. On account of the long service of the accused, the excellent character given him on four previous discharges, the absence of previous convictions, the commendation undergone after the charges were preferred, together with certain facts outside the record known to the reviewing authority, the sentence is remitted."

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.  
 CROOK—Arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 28.  
 DIX—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 27.  
 INGALLS—At Manila.  
 KELPATRICK—At San Francisco.  
 LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.  
 MCLELLAN—Arrived at New York Nov. 30.  
 MEALE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.  
 N. AND—Arrived at Manila Sept. 28.  
 SHICKMAN—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 31.  
 SHICKMAN—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 1 for Manila.  
 SUMNER—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 10.  
 THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 22.  
 WALKER—At Seattle.  
 WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

##### Department of the Visayas.

Capt. Elmer S. Tenney, asst. surg., to Manila, P.I. (Oct. 29, D.V.)  
 Capt. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., to Iloilo for duty. (Oct. 20, D.V.)  
 Post Commissary Sergeant Henry Chapman, to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I. (Oct. 30, D.V.)  
 Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 11th Cav., from duty at Iloilo, and will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Nov. 1, D.V.)  
 First Lieut. F. W. Healy, 29th Inf., to Dumaguete, Negros. (Nov. 1, D.V.)  
 Col. Walter T. Duggan, 1st Inf., having reported, will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte, and assume command of the 6th Brigade. (Nov. 2, D.V.)  
 Lieut. Col. F. A. Smith, U. S. Inf., Inspector general, in addition to his other duties is placed in temporary command of all troops stationed and about to arrive in Iloilo, Panay. (Nov. 2, D.V.)  
 Capt. O. W. Woods, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. G. P. Heard, asst. surg., who will proceed to Iloilo. (Nov. 3, D.V.)  
 Second Lieut. David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., will report for duty with the troops of his regiment stationed in Manila. (Nov. 5, D.V.)  
 Post Commissary Sergeant Elmer H. Hasty, to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. Post Commissary Sergeant Henry Chapman, from duty at Camp Jossman, and will report to the chief commissary of the Department for duty. (Nov. 5, D.V.)

##### Department of Luzon.

First Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, Jr., 24th Inf., to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (Nov. 5, D. Luzon.)  
 Contraband Surg. Oliver M. Holliday, to Bayambang for duty relieving Major William D. Bell, surg., who will proceed to Manila. (Nov. 5, D. Luzon.)  
 Capt. Wilson Murray, asst. surg., to San Felipe Neri, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 5, D. Luzon.)  
 Lieut. Col. George A. Cornish, 26th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Sorogon, and assume command of that station. (Nov. 6, D. Luzon.)  
 Second Lieut. John Cocke, 1st Cav., now at Laoag, will proceed to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (Nov. 7, D. Luzon.)  
 Second Lieut. Rawson Warren, 11th Cav., having reported, will proceed to Salomague, South Ilocos, for duty with his troop (D). (Nov. 1, D.L.)  
 Second Lieut. Emory S. West, 6th Cav., having reported, will proceed to Lipa, Batangas, for duty. (Nov. 1, D.L.)  
 Second Lieut. Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., 6th Cav., will proceed to Santa Rosa, Batangas, for duty with his troop (F). (Nov. 1, D.L.)  
 Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 5th Inf., will report at post of Manila for duty pending arrival of his co. (L). (Nov. 1, D.L.)  
 Lieut. Col. Henry W. Sprole, 1st Cav., having reported, will proceed to Batangas for duty. (Nov. 1, D.L.)  
 First Lieut. Albert C. Osborn, 26th Inf., to Iagapi, Albay, for duty with his co. (E). (Nov. 1, D.L.)  
 Major Walter L. Finley, 11th Cav., to Salomague, Ilo-

cos Sur, and assume command of the Third Squadron, 11th Cav. (Oct. 27, D.L.)

Second Lieut. Charles L. Woodhouse, 26th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Santa Cruz, Cavite, for duty with Co. B, 26th Inf. (Nov. 3, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Dagupan, Pangasinan, for duty with Co. C. (Nov. 3, D. Luzon.)

Major Hobart K. Bailey, U.S. Inf., I.G., will report to Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, and accompany him from Manila to Dagupan, Pangasinan, and to any other stations as may be directed by General Miles. (Nov. 3, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 26th Inf., now at Baler, Tayabas, will proceed to Nueva Caceres, Camarines Sur, for treatment. (Nov. 3, D. Luzon.)

#### STATIONS OF HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

List of Hospital Stewards, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., in service Nov. 15, 1902, so far as shown by the latest returns in the office of the Surgeon General:

John G. Abele, Ft. Lawton, Seattle, Wash.; Murray Acklin, Manila, P. I.; Wolf Alesman, P. I.; John B. Anderson, Gen. Hosp., Presidio, Cal.; Max Arendt, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; Fred W. Armstrong, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Geo. H. Arnold, Ft. Flagler, Wash.; Wm. E. Arnold, Jackson Barracks, La.; Ulysses S. G. Allen, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; Chas. W. Albright, P. I.  
 Wm. Bahr, ord to P. I.; John Baigent, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; James B. Baird, Post Hospital, Presidio; Walter S. Baker, P. I.; Alfred Baur, Ft. Apache, A. T.; John R. Behre, P. I.; August A. Bemtgen, Ft. Lincoln, N. D.; William Bock, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; Fredk. W. Boschen, Attending Surgeon's Office, Washington, D. C.; James H. Boyle, Barrancas, Fla.; Thos. E. Brower, Pekin, China; Clara L. Brown, Ft. Monroe, Va.; Harry T. Brown, Ft. Myer, Va.; John Buberl, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; Henry Bunker, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Robert Burr, P. I.; Oscar Burkard, P. I.; John S. Burns, P. I.; Will G. Butler, Ft. Morgan, Ala.; Jason D. Byers, Ft. Warren, Mass.; Thos. G. Bristow, P. I.; Theo. Bitterman, Key West, Fla.; Neils J. Bjork, P. I.; Carl G. Brown, P. I.; Lonzo B. Bice, P. I.; James H. Bass, P. I.; Carl S. Benche, P. I.; Robt. E. Brooks, P. I.  
 Geo. F. Campbell, Army and Navy Gen. Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; Geo. S. Cart, P. I.; Isaac C. Clarke, P. I.; Hugh C. Clower, P. I.; John L. Collins, Ft. Williams, Mo.; Theo. H. Connor, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Jas. J. Cook, P. I.; John B. Copping, Medical Supply Depot, Washington, D.C.; John M. Corson, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; Shelby G. Cox, Ft. Crook, Neb.; Chas. W. Cramer, Gen. Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark.; Andrew B. Creap, P. I.; Wm. A. Cross, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; Herbert Curtis, Ft. Collins, N. Y.; Amos A. Carter, Ft. Robinson; John J. Connelley, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; Gabriel Cushman, P. I.; Arthur A. Cheney, Gen. Hosp., Washington Barracks, D. C.; John H. Costine, P. I.  
 Thos. Dawson, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; Donald B. Dodge, P. I.; Max Dohle, P. I.; Wm. J. Donahy, P. I.; Andrew S. Donnan, Ft. Banks, Mass.; Geo. C. Doran, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Geo. C. Douglas, P. I.; Warren E. Dube, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Victor DuPont, Ft. Mason, Cal.; Joseph Dykstra, P. I.; Leopold David, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; Thos. P. Davison, Ft. Getty, S. C.; Robert A. Dickson, P. I.; Joseph Dalley, ordered to R. I.  
 William Edwards, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Chas. S. Elliott, Ft. Stevens, Ore.; Philip F. Erick, San Juan, P. R.; Milton T. Ertler, Ft. Lascru, Ariz.; Arthur Eutroppe, P. I.; Fred Evans, P. I.; Francis J. Eisenman, P. I.; John S. Fair, P. I.; James E. Filgate, Ft. S. Michael, Ariz.; Arthur M. Fisk, P. I.; Gustav Fonteyne, P. I.; Otto F. Frese, P. I.; Joseph Flick, Plattburg Barracks, N. Y.; Francis M. Flitts, P. I.; Grant Funderberg, P. I.; Geo. T. Fourl, P. I.  
 Oscar Gabsch, Medical Supply, Washington, D. C.; Mathew Galvin, P. I.; Charles Gates, Ft. Baker, Cal.; Ira E. Gates, Post Hospital, Presidio; Robert F. Gerahy, Whipple Barracks, A. T.; John L. Gerlach, P. I.; George Gibbens, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fred Gelsking, Ft. Logan, Colo.; Chas. Goll, P. I.; Geo. Graham, P. I.; Carl Graner, P. I.; William Grant, Soldiers' Home, D. C.; Geo. Griffith, Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; Ernst Gross-johan, P. I.; Virgil D. Guitard, P. I.; James C. Gunn, P. I.  
 Walter S. Haines, Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Robert E. Hale, Ft. Preble, Me.; Benjamin Hanson, Ft. Screven, Ga.; Herman Harbers, Gen. Hosp., Washington Barracks, D. C.; Samuel J. Harris, Ft. Revere, Mass.; Harry Harson, P. I.; Geo. A. Hartford, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Henry L. Hartman, Ft. Terry, N. Y.; Henry Hartung, P. I.; Frank J. Harvey, Camp at Monterey, Cal.; Patrick Haughey, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; John L. Henderson, Ft. Egbert, Ariz.; Christopher Herman, P. I.; Wm. E. Heywood, P. I.; James H. Hickson, P. I.; Edgar T. Hitch, P. I.; Hans Hoch, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; Clarence B. Hodgson, Ft. Totten, N. Y.; Wm. H. Hubbard, Benck, Barracks, Cal.; Chas. M. Hunter, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; Geo. W. Hicks, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Emile Hartman, Jr., Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba; Frank Holt, P. I.; Otto H. Hornung, P. I.; Garrett F. Hodnett, Army Gen. Hosp., Ft. Bayard, N. M.; Edward J. Hill, P. I.  
 James D. Irish, Ft. Turnbull, Conn.; Benj. L. Jacobson, Ft. Hunt, Va.; Howard R. Jackson, P. I.; Ernest Jenkes, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Edward Jones, Ft. Brady, Mich.; Joseph C. Kamp, Ft. Riley, Kan.; Howard T. Karnes, Ft. DuPont, Del.; Chas. L. Keeler, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; John Keralia, P. I.; Henry Kilikelly, P. I.; Kenneth G. Klenck, Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal.; Amos S. Kinker, P. I.; Geo. Klemmard, P. I.; Gustav Knapp, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Harry L. Kolth, Gen. Hosp., Presidio; Adam Korn, P. I.; Henry C. Krause, Howell Barracks, Cuba; Chas. A. Krick, Ft. Fremont, S. C.; Herman Kuch, Chief Surgeon's Office, San Francisco, Cal.; Leo E. Kennedy, P. I.; Ivan N. Karlson, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.  
 Frank Lahna, Ft. Reno, O. T.; LeGare J. LaMar, P. I.; Wm. Lang, Gen. Hosp., Presidio; Frank D. Lauer, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; Michael Leahy, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; Julius Leibliger, Gen. Hosp., Washington Barracks, D. C.; Robert Leighton, P. I.; Chas. L. Leonard, P. I.; Samuel H. Leopold, Gen. Hosp., Presidio; Wm. C. Livingston, Ft. Douglas, Utah; Chas. T. Loebenstein, Gen. Hosp., Presidio; Nicholas Lommel, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Patrick Looby, Ft. Mott, N. J.; Herman Loth, P. I.; Frank Luve, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; Wm. H. Lyon, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; James N. Lothrop, Gen. osp., Presidio.  
 Richard H. McComyn, under orders to P. I.; Patrick McGloin, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Wm. A. McGuire, West Point, N. Y.; John McKee, Washington Barracks, D. C. (Gen. Hosp.); Lyman P. McKeehan, Ft. DuChesne, Rodman, Mass.; Joseph G. McWilliams, P. I.; Hugh R. MacCleary, Ft. Howard, Md.; James V. Mackie, Ponce, P. R.; Alex. T. MacPherson, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Nashio H. Mahuf, P. I.; Joseph H. Manning, P. I.; Oscar A. Manseau, P. I.; Robt. Marsden, P. I.; Frank N. Marshall, attending Surgeon's Office, Washington, D. C.; Harry Meade, Ft. Wright, Wash.; Joseph McLean, ordered to P. I.; Joseph C. Merry, P. I.; Daniel Miller, Boise Barracks, Idaho; Daniel B. Miller, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Herman Miller, attending Surgeon's Office, N. Y. City; Robert S. Miller, P. I.; Frederick L. Minor, Camp Geo. H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Samuel Marcus, San Juan, P. R.; Gordon W. Morgan, P. I.; Geo. W. Muller, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.  
 John Nankervis, P. I.; John S. Neate, Army Medical Supply Depot, Washington, D. C.; Mathew Neil, Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Arthur Neville, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.; August Nickel, P. I.; Henry J. Nic, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Richard S. Noaks, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Benj. F. Nudd, P. I.; John F. Newport, Gen. Hosp., Washington Barracks, D. C.  
 Patrick O'Brien, P. I.; Francois Oltmans, P. I.; Patrick O'Reilly, Vedado, Havana, Cuba.  
 Wm. Peake, Ft. Casey, Wash.; Clifford H. Perry, West

Point, N. Y.; Walter L. Phares, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; Welcome N. Powell, P. L.; Thomas Person, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

Benj. F. Raikes, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Herman W. Riess, P. L.; Archibald Robbins, ordered to P. L.; David Robertson, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; Henry Roepke, P. L.; Albert A. Roby, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; Martin Rose, Ft. Yates, N. D.; Frank O. Rose, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Thomas Robinson, P. L.; Homer J. Robison, P. L.; Harry A. Sager, Washington, Md. (cor.); John R. Sanus, P. L.; Otto Schumann, P. L.; Porter, N. Y.; Fredk. Schumacher, P. L.; Theodor Schumann, P. L.; Wilfrid H. Schuyler, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; John Schwenkenberg, P. L.; James A. Seall, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Edwin A. Seaton, P. L.; Henry C. Senecal, Arsenal, Mass.; Harry A. Sill, Springfield Army, Mass.; Alfred E. Silverthorn, Ft. Sill, O. T.; Martin Simmel, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; Fredk. S. Simmons, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Chas. L. Smit, attending Surgeon's Office, Chicago, Ill.; Harry T. Smith, Gen. Hosp., Washington Barracks, D. C.; Samuel S. Snarr, P. L.; Henry B. Staley, Ft. Greble, R. I.; Louis Steinel, Ft. Dade, Fla.; Ephraim Stevenson, Ft. Strong, Mass.; Lyell R. Stewart, P. L.; Julius Strauss, ordered to P. L.; August J. Stromberg, P. L.; John S. Sweeney, P. L.; James Sweeney, Post Hosp., Ft. McDowell, Cal.; Bailey G. Smith, P. L.; Chas. N. Shanley, P. L.; Benj. F. Stenbridge, Gen. Hosp., Presidio; Samuel L. Smeley, P. L.

Harry P. Temple, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Oscar P. Temple, P. L.; Frederick Thomas, Gen. Hosp., Washington Barracks, D. C.; Herbert Thompson, P. L.; James M. Trute, P. L.; Arnold D. Tuttle, Ft. McHenry, Md.; Francis E. Tuncoy, P. L.

Patrick Vane, P. L.; Geo. C. Van Sickle, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; Geo. E. Vass, Ft. Riley, Kan.; Heinrich Venemann, Honolulu, H. T.; Benj. Vitou, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; William Vogt, Ft. Caswell, N. C.; John Vernon, P. L.; Frank Wagner, P. L.; Edward J. Wagnitz, Chief Surgeon's Office, San Francisco, Cal.; Chas. J. Walker, P. L.; Thomas J. Wingate, N. H.; Revelle M. Walker, P. L.; Chas. J. Walker, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; Henry J. Wallis, Cabana Barracks, Havana, Cuba; Emil Walter, ordered to P. L.; Joseph Waters, Gen. Hosp., Ft. Bayard, N. M.; Max Werner, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Gus J. Woeterdahl, P. L.; Carl W. H. Westman, Ft. Adams, R. I.; Wm. E. Whelan, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; Paul L. Whitmarsh, Ft. Meade, S. D.; Thos. G. Williams, P. L.; Frank J. Wisel, P. L.; Richard A. Wood, Camp Skagway, Alaska; John H. West, P. L.; Martin L. Willow, ordered to P. L.

Willis S. Yates, P. L.; Chas. C. Young, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

#### ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT FORT RILEY.

The past year of the Artillery subpost of Fort Riley, Kan., has been a busy one for the personnel at that place, as in addition to the regular garrison duties prescribed at all posts, an immense amount of target practice is prescribed for the field batteries stationed there, the amount of ammunition per gun being 100 rounds as against 25 rounds per gun at other stations of field batteries. This year's practice has been characterized by the efficient conduct and enthusiasm displayed by all concerned in the practice, as well as by the results attained.

The manner in which the elementary practice in the early part of the season was conducted was left largely to the battery commanders themselves, the amounts of ammunition and cautionary circulars containing a synopsis of what was intended and required, alone being ordered by the director. This "elementary practice" was conducted during the months of April and May, and, considering the many obstacles to be overcome, such as loss of officers by promotion and transfer, inexperience of the gunners, in most, if not all of the batteries, and some slight defects in the ammunition, the practice was considered satisfactory. After the completion of the "elementary practice," a general order was published prescribing the "battery service practice," the problems being identical for each battery. This practice was conducted under the personal supervision of the director of the sub-school, Col. George B. Rodney, and completed about Sept. 20, of the most interest to all concerned, as it was in a measure competitive and the ammunition allowance was larger than for any other practice. Its object may almost be deduced from the name given it, i. e., "battery service practice," meaning, of course, the battery employed as nearly as possible under service conditions, the natural features of the practice grounds presenting the terrain necessary to accomplish this, as ranges of from 300 to 6,300 yards were easily attainable. The targets used were the standard, ten by twenty wooden target covered with white canvas, and the kneeling standing and mounted horsemen, steel silhouette, covered with canvas over which a black paper cover had been pasted, the targets of the latter class were hard to see at the long range, owing to the tall grass, and presented features which would have to be overcome in actual service, and were most generally used for that reason. In some of the problems batteries were required to cross ravines, ford streams and climb hills, which were real difficulties, and as time limits were prescribed for the execution of the problems, no delays were permissible, and obstacles and obstructions overcome in the latest approved field artillery methods, both officers and men paying strict attention to, and evincing a lively interest in the work in hand.

The methods of finding ranges were in most cases by range finder, but in several problems the use of the range finder was prohibited, and trial shots used to find them, thus giving the practice of finding ranges in cases where to expose the range party to view would disclose the position of the battery. With the powder now used, if the battery happens to be stationed in the tall grass, and is at a long range from the target, it is impossible to locate it except with field glasses, and to range upon the target site is next to useless, and the telescopic sight must be used in its stead.

Memorandum orders were issued prescribing the duties of range officers, range parties, and the battery firing, and that they were most effective is apparent, when it is taken into consideration that 3,000 rounds were fired, and the only accident of any moment was the accidental killing of a horse by a fragment of a shell.

One paragraph of the order calls attention to the fact that the readjusting of sights, laying of the piece and loading of the gun, pertains especially to the duties of the gunner, and, except for their verification, gunners were not molested in these duties, and the results have proven to be satisfactory.

In addition to the targets issued by the Ordnance Department, the mechanics of the batteries manufactured two others. One was the rolling target, a cylinder fourteen feet long that horses hitched at the end of a wire from four or five hundred yards long could draw it at a rapid gait along the front of the battery firing, thus simulating the passage of troops or wagon trains. In several instances this target has received as many as 1,000 hits as it passed along the front of a battery, at a range from 1,000 to 1,500 yards, thus demonstrating that a wagon train or troops, even though moving at that distance, are by no means safe from destruction at the hands of a well regulated and trained field battery. The second target, the dummy battery, was placed in gun pits with a full complement of cannoners (standing silhouettes) at each piece, and fired at from a distance of 4,000 yards, telescopic sights being used, but very little damage was done to it owing to its location and the almost perfect protection afforded it by the gun-pits, the

service paint with which it was painted making it almost invisible, even through the telescopic sight.

The practice at the latter part of the season has been very much better than that at the commencement of the season, gunners showing marked improvement in their ability to lay the gun properly. This is, of course, due to the immense amount of practice had, and the fact that most of them were trying to qualify as first and second-class gunners. The mountain and siege batteries from Fort Leavenworth held their annual practice here also, as that post has not a suitable place for it, the practice of the former being in a measure unsatisfactory, partly due to the age of the ammunition used and also because it was the first practice that battery has had since its organization. The report of the practice of the latter battery has not yet been made public.

All officers and others interested in the welfare of field artillery look forward with increasing interest to the time when the batteries will be equipped with the rapid-fire gun. In the test of rapid-fire guns last summer some astonishing results were obtained, demonstrating beyond a doubt that one rapid-fire gun well served is about as efficacious as an entire battery of guns such as the Army is now equipped with.

#### RIFLE PRACTICE, DEPARTMENT OF COLORADO.

In his annual report as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department of Colorado for 1902, Lieut. B. J. Mitchell, 12th U.S. Inf., A.D.C., among other things says:

"Notwithstanding that \$1.19 per cent. more men participated in carbine and rifle firing this year than in 1901; that many of the organizations had but recently returned from arduous service in the Philippine Islands with a majority of their men in poor condition physically, and that nearly all troops and companies were augmented by a large number of recruits just prior to the opening of the target season, the average percentage of the department is but 2.5 less than that of last year. The percentages for the two years are as follows: Average per cent., 1901, 40.6; average per cent., 1902, 38.1; loss, 2.5.

"An examination of the company reports shows that 84.79 of those firing followed the course prescribed for the 'Recruit Class,' indicating that a large majority had not the benefit of instruction in range practice in any previous season, or that in previous practice they had failed to qualify for the higher classes. The following are the percentages of those firing in the different classes: Subsequent Season Class, 2.66; Second Season Class, 12.56; Recruit Class, 84.79; total, 100.00.

"The highest average percentage in carbine firing was attained by Troop H, 14th Cav. (50.9); the lowest by Troop F, 10th Cav. (24.8).

"In rifle firing, Co. C, 12th Inf., has the highest average percentage (50.3); Co. H, 12th Inf., the lowest (30.1).

"The post having the highest average percentage is Fort Wingate, N.M. (4.7); the lowest, Fort Washakie, Wyo. (34.8).

"The regiment having the highest average percentage is the 14th Cav. (39.7), with the 18th Inf. a close second (39.0); the regiment having the lowest is the 10th Cav. (30.9).

"Sergt. H. C. Wheeler, Troop A, 14th Cav., leads the Cavalry in carbine firing, with an average percentage of 81.50, while Capt. D. C. Shanks, 18th Inf., leads the Infantry in rifle firing, with an average percentage of 78.75.

"Deducting 29 men included in the third class, who for various reasons had no opportunity to practice, there remains 1,147 men (45.5) who completed the course of firing but failed to qualify higher than this, the lowest, class. 'Inexperience' is the explanation principally given for this low classification. While the percentage of this class is 16.4 per cent. less than that of 1901, it is altogether too high; the third-class man should be the exception in the company rather than the rule. It is believed that men who fail to qualify higher than this class should, during the winter months, be given a thorough course of instruction in the preliminary drills and exercises in order that they may be prepared to do better work on the range the following season.

"While the average percentage for the Cavalry in dismounted and mounted practice with the revolver is not as high as that of last year, the high percentages attained by some of the troops is worthy of commendation, and the result is, in the main, satisfactory. The percentages for the two years are as follows: Average per cent., 1901, 57.64; average per cent., 1902, 53.73; loss, 3.91.

"Troop M, 14th Cav., leads with an average percentage of 84.35; Troop E, 10th Cav., being lowest with but 41.74 per cent.

"Second Lieut. A. G. Fisher, 14th Cav., leads both officers and enlisted men in this class of firing with an average percentage of 92.2; the enlisted man having the highest average percentage (98.18) is Sergt. George Schmanlia, Troop I, 14th Cav.

"Troop F, 10th Cav., is the only troop that had no revolver firing; Troops G and H, same regiment, had dismounted practice only. Changes of stations during the target season and lack of sufficient mounts interfered with the practice of these organizations.

"In the dismounted practice with the revolver prescribed for field batteries of artillery, the 13th Field Battery leads, its average percentage being 62.3; the 12th Field Battery is next with 59.4, while the 22d Field Battery is last with 53.2. The average percentage for the three batteries is 58.3.

"Of the officers of artillery, Capt. C. W. Foster has the highest average percentage in revolver firing (92.9); Corp. John Cerrita, 12th Battery, Field Artillery, being highest among the enlisted men of Artillery, with an average percentage of 92.5.

"In the dismounted revolver firing prescribed for officers of Infantry, Capt. D. C. Shanks, 18th Inf., has the highest average percentage (95.4). Forty-four officers participated in this practice.

"With the exception of Fort Logan, Colorado, and Whipple Barracks, Arizona, the several posts in this department have ranges suitable for small arms target practice, most of which were in good condition at the end of the target season."

Lieutenant Mitchell recommends that a board of officers be appointed for the purpose of inspecting all available sites that may be found within a radius of twenty miles of Fort Logan in order to secure a range. This year the troops, through the courtesy of the Adjutant General of Colorado, used the State range at Sedamville, twelve miles from Fort Logan.

Lieutenant Mitchell also states that the target range at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., is no longer safe or desirable, and advocates that the "Point of Rocks"—distant about five miles from the reservation, be secured for a range. In conclusion he says: "The present 'Firing Regulations for Small Arms' seems to accomplish the aims for which it is intended, being complete in many particulars. It is believed, however, that a simplified hand book on small arms firing for the enlisted man, including the care of fire-arms, precautions in handling same, etc., would prove beneficial to the Service, and I therefore recommend that such a work be prepared for general distribution to the Army."

#### SUBSTITUTES FOR ARMY TRANSPORTS.

We recently announced that Secretary of War Root had accepted the bid of the Boston Steamship Company to carry troops and military supplies between the Philippines and the United States, which are sent or received by way of either Seattle or Tacoma, State of Washington. We also explained that the Army transports between San Francisco and the Philippines would be continued for the present. Eventually, however, it is intended to dispose of the transports now running

from San Francisco, and commercial lines at that port awarded the contract. It seems a pity that these transports, specially fitted up for the conveyance of troops, should be discarded in favor of commercial steamers, in which it is very doubtful whether bodies of troops will fare as well as to rations and quarters, as they did on the Army transports. It is hoped, however, that the forebodings of poorer accommodations for our troops may not prove true. The Boston Steamship Company, which has been awarded the contract we referred to above, is an amalgamation of several local steamship lines, including the Massachusetts, Boston & Philadelphia and original Boston steamship companies, Alfred Winsor, of the Boston & Philadelphia and the Boston towboat companies, being president. The company owns two of the largest freight-carrying steamers in the United States, the Shawmut and the Tremont, sister ships, which were built for it by the Maryland Steel Company. The Shawmut was launched last year and the Tremont this summer, and both have been since assigned to the Pacific trade. The Tremont was built under the rules of the American Lloyds and the British Corporation Society. She has a displacement of 17,000 tons and a capacity of 11,500 dead weight and three complete steel decks. Six water-tight compartments divide the ship, and there is a double bottom extending her entire length. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 355 feet; length between perpendiculars, 333 feet; beam, 58 feet; depth to upper deck, 40 feet. There are nine cargo hatches, and all the up-to-date machinery for working winches, etc. For the accommodation of the deck officers there is a steel deckhouse amidships. The vessel has twin screws, which furnish a speed of fourteen knots an hour. Below decks there are ballast pumps, fire pumps, evaporators, a feed heater and an electric light plant. In addition to her cargo capacity of 10,000 tons, she has a 1,300-ton bunker capacity, thus making the dead weight capacity 11,300 tons.

#### THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed S. 6542 for the construction of a revenue cutter of the first-class for service on the coast of Maine. Also H.R. 11093, granting a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Rear Admiral Lewis A. Kimberly, U.S.N.

The Senate on December 20, considered, without final action, S. 3983, to transfer to the retired list Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, U.S.N. Mr. Gallinger urged the passage of the bill, which he stated had been reported unanimously by the Committee on Naval Affairs. As no member of the committee was present at the time, the bill was allowed to lie over.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has reported without amendment S. 6534, providing for the construction of a vessel of the first class for the Revenue Cutter Service, to be stationed with headquarters at Honolulu, Hawaii.

The House has discharged the Committee on Invalid Pension from the consideration of H.R. 16133, for the relief of Mary Bronaught, widow of Lieut. Comdr. William V. Bronaught, and referred the bill to the Committee on Pensions.

The House has received from the Secretary of War an estimate of \$30,000 appropriation required for the proving ground at Sandy Hook, N.J., for improving range, construction of bomb proofs, grading in front of battery, and constructing foundations for velocity screen frames, repairing the railroad track, and for one double set of quarters for civilian employees, the principal chemist and his assistant.

#### HILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6629, Mr. Dryden—To advance Lieut. Thomas Mason, Revenue Cutter Service, one grade, to captain, on the "Permanent waiting orders" list, for meritorious acts while in the service of the Navy and of the Revenue Cutter Service. No increase in pay or allowance is to be made by the advance in grade.

S. 6644, Mr. Penrose—Providing for an increase in the number of pharmacists in the Navy to sixty, and that this number may be increased by the Secretary of the Navy whenever in his opinion such further increase is required by the exigencies of the Service; Provided, that vacancies in the corps of pharmacists shall be filled by the promotion of hospital stewards of the Hospital Corps of the Navy in the order of their standing in said corps, according to longevity and professional and moral fitness, as determined by their respective records, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. Sec. 2. That the warrant of pharmacists shall be the same as that now allowed by law to boatswains. Sec. 3. That hereafter all the provisions of law for the commissioning of boatswains as chief boatswains shall extend to and include pharmacists of the Hospital Corps of the Navy, who on promotion shall be known as chief pharmacists, with the rank, pay and allowances of chief boatswains. Sec. 4. That immediately after the passage of this act pharmacists who have fifteen years' Naval service shall be commissioned chief pharmacists, and thereafter no pharmacist shall be promoted until he shall have passed an examination before a board of chief pharmacists in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

S. 6666, Mr. Lodge—That Capt. Joseph M. Simms, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service (retired), having been promoted "for meritorious acts in public service and wounds received in the United States Service, as appears upon the public records of the Volunteer Service," shall hereafter receive the full retired pay of his said rank.

S. 6670, Mr. Platt, and H.R. 16236, Mr. Hill—To provide for the construction of submarine torpedo boats. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to contract for or purchase submarine torpedo boats in the aggregate of, but not exceeding, one million dollars: Provided, that prior to said purchase or contract for said boats any American inventor or owner of a submarine torpedo boat may give reasonable notice and have his, her, or its submarine torpedo boat tested before May 1, 1903, by comparison or competition, or both, with a Government submarine torpedo boat or any private competitor, and thereupon the board appointed for conducting such tests shall report the result of said competition or comparison, together with its recommendations, to the Secretary of the Navy, who may purchase or contract for submarine torpedo boats in a manner that will best advance the interests of the United States in submarine warfare: And provided further, that before any submarine torpedo boat is purchased or contracted for it shall be accepted by the Navy Department as fulfilling all reasonable requirements for submarine warfare and shall have been fully tested to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy. Sec. 2. Appropriates \$1,000,000 to carry out the purpose of this act.

S. 6680, Mr. Dubois—Authorizing the President to re-instate Alexander G. Pendleton, junior, as a cadet in the U.S. Military Academy.

S. 6683, Mr. Nelson (for Mr. Depew) and H.R. 16281, Mr. Sibley—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to contract for not over six protected torpedo boats similar in design to the plans and specifications which were reported feasible by the Board on Naval Construction on May 8, 1902, having a speed of not less than fifteen knots per hour and at a price not exceeding \$300,000 each.

H.R. 16284, Mr. Pearce—To establish a permanent military camp ground in the vicinity of Ashland, Garrett County, Md.

H.R. 16286, Mr. Allen—To pay claimants for damages to private property by reason of mortar practice at Fort Preble, Me., during the fall of 1901, as reported by a board of Army officers constituted to ascertain the same.

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What has become of the Nevada Trophy offered for so  
many years to the Army as a prize for rifle shooting  
under the provisions of G.O. No. 45, May 11, 1881?  
The last record we can find of it is in the Army Register  
for 1895, where the name of Company G, 7th Regiment  
of Infantry, appears as that of the successful competitor  
for the prize in 1864. Since then the badge has dis-  
appeared, and it does not appear to be known at the War  
Department where it is now located. Perhaps some of  
our readers can give us information concerning it.

We understand that the trophy was subsequently won  
by Troop E of the 2d Cavalry in 1897, but the fact is not  
recorded in the Army Register of 1898 as required by  
the General Order of 1881. William H. Bean, formerly  
in command of Troop E, 2d Cavalry, now Major, Sub-  
sistence Department, should know where the badge is.  
Since 1897 there has been no competition for the trophy,  
owing to the engagement of our Army in war service  
and its scattered condition.



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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1902.

### COMPULSORY AND VOLUNTARY RETIREMENTS.

Within two weeks the officers of the Naval Service  
will be impressed with the fact that a determined and  
probably successful effort will be made by the House  
Naval Committee to amend the voluntary and compul-  
sory retirement features of the naval personnel law. In  
fact there are members of the Naval Committee of the  
House who are bent upon repealing every feature of the  
personnel law which directly or indirectly tends to en-  
courage the retirement of naval officers from active ser-  
vice. The permission granted officers who served in the  
Civil War to retire with the rank of the next grade is  
also marked for repeal. The opponents of the present  
retirement laws will make a strong effort to have this  
question considered independently of the Naval Appropria-  
tion Bill. It is proposed immediately after the as-  
sembling of the Congress to present a joint or concurrent  
resolution whereby all retirement laws except those pro-  
viding for retirement for age or physical disability shall  
be immediately repealed.

In view of the official statement submitted to the Con-  
gress by the Secretary of the Navy showing the scarcity  
of naval officers, there are Senators and Representatives  
who believe that drastic measures should be taken to pre-  
vent further reduction by retirements. These men be-  
lieve that a logical way of stopping at least in part a  
further decrease is to immediately repeal every retirement  
feature of the personnel law. Those who have studied  
the matter are thoroughly cognizant of the fact that if  
such legislation should be incorporated as part of the  
Naval Appropriation Bill the officers of the Service would  
have about six weeks in which to make up their minds  
as to whether or not it would be advisable to retire.

In view also of the fact that the Court of Claims has  
now under consideration the question as to whether or  
not all officers retiring as rear admirals shall receive  
three-quarters of the pay of a major general, it is deemed  
essential to immediately take measures whereby captains  
can be prevented from taking advantage of such law in  
large numbers. Those opposed to providing for a  
healthy flow of promotion believe that the retirement  
features of the personnel law should be summarily wiped  
out to prevent retirements becoming too numerous, and  
that the only way of accomplishing this purpose is, as  
we have suggested, to pass a joint or concurrent resolu-  
tion which, with the consent of the leaders of both  
Houses, could be done in two or three days.

It is certain that if a ye and nay vote should be called  
in either House upon the proposition as to whether or  
not a law should remain on the statute books permitting  
any officer to receive more pay while on the retired list  
than was given him while he was on active duty, repeal  
would follow. While it is true that this would not  
fairly state the question at issue, it is certain that this  
is the way in which it would be presented to the Con-  
gress and understood by the country. The veto power of  
the President has been seldom exercised, and while the  
President believes in providing for a healthy flow of pro-  
motion, it is hardly probable that he would oppose the  
wishes of the Congress, particularly as there would re-  
main on the statute books the generous retirement laws  
that prevailed for many years previous to the passage of  
the personnel bill.

It is because there is a grave and immediate danger of  
the repeal of all the sections of the personnel law relat-  
ing to retirement that those who appreciate the benefit of  
providing for a healthy flow of promotion in the Naval  
Service should clearly show to the Congress and to the  
nation the real issue that is involved.

Naval experience conclusively shows that either by  
reason of the abnormal life, change of diet and condi-  
tions, or by exposure and hardship many officers break  
down in health to such an extent as to impair their  
professional usefulness. This disability in many cases is

not severe enough to prevent an officer from being promoted, or to warrant a Board of Survey recommending the retirement of the officer by reason of physical impairment. It is aggravated enough, however, to prevent the officer from rendering the complete service that should be expected of one possessing command or flag rank. The fact is plainly recognized in Europe that a healthy flow of promotion must be provided for in every naval service, and thus there exists in every continental navy voluntary and compulsory retirement features that are distinct from the laws and regulations relating to the retirement from age and physical disability.

Mr. Roosevelt had only been in office a few months as Assistant Secretary of the Navy when he was impressed with the evil resulting from the stagnation in the promotion of officers. He found that many officers of flag and command rank, by reason of receiving promotion at an advanced age, had become so timid that they hesitated to assume responsibility, and upon receiving important orders the first thought of some was to shift upon others the responsibility for action. He clearly saw the imperative necessity of providing a way for the advancement of young and aggressive officers who were not afraid to assume risks, and who were not awed by receiving an order where the initiative had to be taken. Study and reflection showed that the fairest way of securing this benefit was to permit officers whose mental and professional attainments had become dulled in line of duty or whose health had become impaired, but who had creditable records, to retire with increased promotion. The dash and vigor of younger men was very pleasing and satisfactory to such an executive administrator as Mr. Roosevelt, for he had often asserted that next to having a thing done well is to have it done promptly, since serious consequences are often averted by early and decisive action.

When the question of amalgamating the duties of the line and Engineer Corps came up for consideration and Mr. Long was assured that the Congress intended to take up the general question of personnel, he grasped the opportunity as one which would also permit him to compel the Congress to give consideration to the question of providing a healthy flow of promotion. In fact there were many officers who believed, and who still believe, that the most advantageous provisions of the Navy personnel law are those relating to retirement.

There have been some valuable officers who have been compelled by reason of physical disability to take advantage of the generous retirement sections of the personnel law, but it is a plain fact that the Navy has gotten rid of considerable drift-wood as regards personnel during the past three years as a result of the act of March 3, 1899. There have been officers who could have taken advantage of this law, but who have had conscientious scruples against retiring while the Navy was actively employed in the Philippines, and when there was a scarcity of officers of all grades. Among these officers are some of the ablest of the Service, and to abrogate the retirement features of the personnel law and prevent these veterans from securing the same rank and pay that was granted their juniors would surely work a hardship that would be demoralizing to naval efficiency. If a joint resolution such as is proposed was pushed through the Congress it would prevent some junior admirals from retiring with the rank and pay of the senior grade, and the anomaly would be presented (if the Court of Claims renders a favorable decision in the contention of an officer who retired from the captain's grade that he should receive the pay of a rear admiral) of an officer retired in a lower grade actually receiving more pay than one retiring from an upper grade.

Every student of naval affairs has given warning that sound public policy makes it advisable to gradually and continuously eliminate from the active list those naval officers who by physical or mental impairment, or from lack of aptitude for naval work, are not rendering the service that should be expected of them. The failure to effect this in time of peace will make it necessary to do so in a drastic manner at the approach of war. In a modern navy only those should be selected for flag rank or for administrative work who have energy, dash, decision of character, and fertility of resource, and such men can only be found by a process of selection.

It is because it is highly probable that early and decisive action may be taken to repeal the retirement features of the personnel law that the friends of the Naval Service should take active means to have the question discussed upon its merits, and to prevent the issue from being presented in a manner that will work injury to the Naval Service. The Secretary of the Navy and the President can be expected to do all within their power to maintain the principle that a healthy flow of promotion should be provided for. In view, however, of the claims set forth by many officers for increased pay beyond what was actually intended, the Service cannot be surprised if increased bitterness and resentment is engendered among those who are not yet convinced that Army and Navy officers are entitled to anything but a small pension after ceasing to perform active duty.

#### RELATIVE RANK OF ARMY LIEUTENANTS.

We have, heretofore, given the details of the scheme on the part of some of the lieutenants of the Army, appointed under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, to obtain a revision of the arrangement of officers according to their lineal rank as determined by the Adjutant General's Department acting under the orders of the Secretary of War. We learn that the young lieutenants back of the scheme have enlisted the support of a few members of Congress, and that they have taken up a

collection among themselves to obtain the services of a prominent lawyer to support their contention that Mr. Root has not properly interpreted the law. As we stated in our issue of Dec. 20, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has held up their report on all of the recess nominations affecting officers of the grade of captain or below, but there is an obvious disposition on the part of the members of the Committee to report these nominations favorably shortly after the holidays. It may be, of course, that enough influence can be brought to bear by the dissatisfied lieutenants to hold back the report for a longer period, but eventually there can be no doubt that the arrangement of the Secretary of War will be upheld by Congress.

We have this week obtained a semi-official statement from an officer high in authority at the War Department on the lineal rank matter. It was not expected that objection to the arrangement of officers appointed under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, would come from the former Volunteers, as their interests had, in so far as the law would permit, been carefully guarded by the War Department. An effort was made to comply both with the letter and spirit of the law under which the appointments were made, and its is doubtful, as is contended by the dissatisfied ones, whether the arrangement is contrary to the intentions of the Congress. The War Department calculated every appointee's commission to a day, and gave him credit for the same on the official records. If any officer can show that he has not been credited with his whole commissioned service he should call the matter to the attention of the War Department as he is invited to do in the Army Register. Before the passage of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, officers took rank according to date of commission; therefore it was not unusual to find Second Lieutenant "A," who never saw service before and whose date of commission was July 1, 1899, ranking Second Lieutenant "B," who had had one year of commissioned service as a Volunteer, but whose commission in the Regular Army was dated Aug. 1, 1899. Congress specifically forbade this in so far as the appointments made under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, were concerned, but naturally did not go so far as to re-arrange the rank of officers already in the Service, but on the contrary stated that this "relative" rank should not be changed. Section 28 of the above Act must be considered as a whole, because if separated its provisions will sometimes conflict. Going back to the two officers, "A" and "B," above mentioned, they would have had on Feb. 2, 1901, 7 months and 18 months, respectively, commissioned service. Under the act Second Lieutenant "C" was appointed with 15 months commissioned service reckoning to the same date. "C" cannot be put over "B" because the latter has three months more commissioned service, and "B" cannot be put over "A" because the provision in section 28 expressly forbids changing the relative rank, consequently "A" must rank "C." This is a plain provision of the act, and the young men themselves have as much right to change it as has the War Department.

The word "relative" rank has been used here because the Department has ample legal advice that the act contemplated what is generally known as "lineal" rank. Captain "A" of the Cavalry cares little for his relative position with Captain "B" of the Infantry. Captain "A" is, however, vitally interested in his relative position with Captain "C" of the Cavalry. His promotion and whole official future is concerned in that question, and Congress legislated to protect him in these vital rights, not in a fanciful privilege. It has been contended by many that taking the act as it passed, in connection with the debates in Congress on the subject, the requirements that the lieutenants take rank in each grade according to prior commissioned service was limited to officers appointed under the act. In other words, that they were to come into the Service below all officers of the Regular Army of like grade whose commissions antedated the passage of the act. The War Department, however, did not take this view, because it was believed the act was largely in the interests of candidates who had performed arduous service in the field. The President was not required to appoint any first lieutenants under the act, but was permitted to do so if he saw fit. He did actually appoint 233 first lieutenants and arranged them in that grade among themselves and the first lieutenants already in the Service according to prior commissioned service. Taking the date of muster in as the date from which to reckon rank, is in accordance with a decision of the Attorney General. The War Department cannot change this. The arrangement was not made hastily, but was the result of long and arduous consideration on the part of the Secretary of War and the officers of the Adjutant General's Department. No individual has been favored, the good of the entire service being the controlling purpose.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs is determined that some personnel legislation shall be passed during the present session of Congress. A majority of the members of the Committee are in favor of repealing entirely sections 8, 9 and 11 of the Personnel Act, and it may possibly be that such a provision will be incorporated in the Naval Personnel Bill of this year. The primary intent of the proposed bill, however, will be to increase the number of officers in the staff departments of the Navy. The Medical Corps, the Corps of Civil Engineers, and the Construction Corps will be increased, but exactly how much has not yet been decided. The Secretary of the Navy does not agree with those members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs who believe that the three

sections above named of the Personnel law should be abrogated. He has communicated with the Committee in regard to the matter, and has expressed himself as rather favoring a change in sections 8 and 9, but not such a change as will interfere with the natural flow of promotion in the Navy. Section 2 should be retained, the Secretary thinks, as it is simply a reward for veterans of the Civil War, most of whom have already taken advantage of its provisions. The Secretary has often said that it was his opinion that the flow of promotion, which sections 8 and 9 are intended to insure, was vitally necessary to the efficiency of the Navy. Mr. Moody does not believe, however, that it is either necessary or wise to bribe officers to retire by giving them the rank and pay of the next higher grade. The problem, as he sees it, is how to keep up the flow of promotion so that officers may reach command rank before they are too old, and at the same time bribe them to retire. The Secretary is in favor of having Congress strike out of both sections 8 and 9 the language which gives officers the rank and pay of the next higher grade and let the law otherwise remain as it is. The Secretary thinks it absurd that the officers compulsorily retired as provided in Section 9 for lack of special fitness and efficiency should be rewarded by giving them the next higher grade. The provisions thus modified, the Secretary thinks, would keep up the essential flow of promotion; would retire those officers of the least value to the Navy, and would give indirectly an incentive to the faithful performance of duty. These views of the Secretary have been verbally and otherwise communicated to the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It is not considered at all likely that the committee will at this session take up the matter of forming another engineer corps in the Navy.

The decision of Secretary Moody to retain Rear Admiral Melville in his present position as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering until the expiration of his present commission, Aug. 8, 1903, announced last week, will give great satisfaction to the country and especially to those who have come into official and personal contact with the Engineer-in-Chief. Rear Admiral Melville reaches the retiring age of sixty-two on Jan. 10, 1903, and will, from that date be retained on active duty, as stated above, until the expiration of his commission as Chief of the Bureau. His successor has not been named as yet, but there are several candidates for the position. This and the similar action taken by the Secretary in the case of Rear Admiral Kenny, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, shows the estimate placed by the Secretary on the services of these two efficient officers as members of his advisory board. The Navy is to be congratulated on this action by the Secretary.

The necessity of a suitable guard on Army transports bearing a large number of discharged enlisted men, is manifest in an account of a disturbance among discharged soldiers returning from Manila on the transport Thomas, on the night of Dec. 5, two days after the troopship left Nagasaki. On the transport were 378 discharged soldiers, two-thirds of whom, it is said, were reckless characters recently weeded out of the Army. The discharged soldiers were paid off a few days before leaving Manila. Serious disturbances were averted until after Nagasaki was left, when a sergeant of the guard was severely beaten because he would not supply the men with liquor. Disorderly men started to assault men constituting the guard, when Capt. E. L. King, of the 2d Cav., and Lieut. A. F. Prescott, of the 7th Inf., jumped in among the men with drawn revolvers and, hammering right and left in the crowd, succeeded in restoring order. Ninety of the toughs were placed in the guard house.

The Ordnance Department of the Army will soon advertise for bids on the manufacture of fifty more of the new design field guns for the Field Artillery. Fifty of these guns are now in process of manufacture by the Government, and it is desired that the fifty additional guns be made as soon as possible. Gen. William Crozier anticipates that all of the batteries of Field Artillery which will participate in the Army maneuvers of next year will be supplied with the new model gun.

It is not thought at the Navy Department that Government work will suffer by the recent failure of the Trigg Shipbuilding Company, at Richmond, Va. The cruiser Galveston is the only ship now being built for the Government at that yard. She is 65 per cent. completed, according to the latest construction report. According to precedents if she is not completed by the receiver the Government will finish her on its own account at the expense of the contractors.

The Secretary of War has appointed General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Major Greene, of the Army War College Board, to arrange for appropriate ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone of the War College building to be built on the grounds of the Washington Barracks. No date has yet been set for the ceremony, but it will probably take place early in January.

Secretary Root has accepted the bid of the Boston Steamship Company, of Seattle, Wash., to transport troops, supplies and freight going from Seattle and Tacoma only to the Philippines. Proposals for military transportation from San Francisco to the Philippines will be invited by the War Department.

## OUR GUNBOATS BUILT IN JAPAN.

The first of the five gunboats ordered from the Uraga Dock Company, Ltd., of Japan, by the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands, recently launched at Uraga in the presence of a brilliant cosmopolitan gathering of spectators, was christened *Romblon*, after one of the islands of the Philippine group. To Miss Evans, the daughter of Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., was entrusted the pleasing task of christening the vessel. The interval before the time of launching was pleasantly spent in partaking of the abundant cold tiffin served in the central marquee, in listening to the fine brass band of the U.S. flagship which played several of the latest popular airs, and to the Yokosuka Naval Band, and in watching a troupe of sando perform clever acrobatic feats upon an upright pole fixed to a frail raft of logs in the water, etc., etc.

Admiral Ito, of the Japanese Navy, in a speech during the ceremonies said: "Allow me to say one word before the gallant guests by request of the host on this occasion of the launching of the gunboat ordered by the Insular Government of the Philippines and the inauguration of the Uraga Dock Company, Ltd. They started in the year 1900, and it is not full three years since, but they are now in a position to build vessels for a foreign navy. This is not only an honor to them, but our nation is very proud of the rapid progress of its industries. In the harbor we notice the flagship of the United States Navy and other vessels lying under repair, and on the shore we see five United States gunboats in the course of construction; one of which is about to be launched. Let us go back fifty years ago when Commodore Perry of the United States Navy came here, anchored off the harbor, and opened our door, so as to bring us before the world. Now, fifty years later, one of the U.S. Squadron comes here, opens the dock's door soon after its completion, and makes known its name to all flags in this quarter of the world. I hear from time to time that naval and merchant ships of all nations frequent the dock for repairs. How much we owe to the United States for our civilization we cannot express in words, and now in building these five gunboats for the United States Government, we feel nothing is too good for their construction. The company should do their best in every way to respond to the favors of those friendly and intimate patrons. It is my very sincere desire that they may further extend their credit among all the naval and mercantile marines of every nation. Finally, I hope for their further prosperity." The five gunboats contracted for are 138 feet long, 23 feet beam, and draw eight feet. They are provided with twin screws, direct inverted compound engines of 350 h.p., fitted with the latest improved auxiliary machinery; evaporators with a capacity of 8 tons of drinking water every 24 hours. They are of composite construction with steel frames, heavy 4 in. teak planking on the outside, and the decks and deck houses are of polished teak. The boats are fitted with telegraph and speaking tubes. There is an electric plant of 110 volts, operating an 18 in. search-light projector of 156 lamps. The gunboats will be fitted with two machine guns on the bridge and a one-pound rapid fire gun in the bows. There are six state-rooms elegantly fitted and baths equipped with the latest sanitary improvements. There is the saloon of ample size to be fitted with panels of japanned wood. Three steel fresh water tanks can carry a supply sufficient for a three weeks' cruise. There is also a large refrigerating box for carrying provisions for the same period. The gunboats are constructed to steam 10 knots, and the propellers are of manganese bronze. The crew space is between decks with accommodation for 25 men. There is a spacious galley fitted with a modern cooking range and an independent rice boiler for the native crew. Ten more gunboats ten feet longer than the above, but with single screws, are being built at Shanghai also for the Bureau of Coast-guard Transportation for the Insular Government. They are all designed to perform the duties of American revenue cutters, to prevent the smuggling of dutiable goods and of ammunition and guns.

## AN ENGLISH VIEW OF OUR NAVY.

The opening article in the December number of "The Nineteenth Century and After" is one by Archibald S. Hurd on "America's Bid for Naval Supremacy." It presents a condensed and intelligently written account of the progress of our new Navy, the origin of which is ascribed by the author to the Venezuelan message of President Cleveland. From the hour when he entered on a line of action that suggested the near possibility of a war in defense of the Monroe Doctrine, opposition to a great fleet had to give way. To show the change in naval policy Mr. Hurd presents three tables contrasting the strength of our Navy in 1889 with what it was in 1899 and 1902. "These comparative figures," he says, "indicate the change of public opinion in favor of an offensive navy of big battleships and large cruisers, and how surprisingly the industries connected with ship-building have grown in the ten or twelve years since the Navy Department had to look to Europe for armor and steel castings for guns. American inventive genius has shown the way to the world. Armor-plate makers in the United States learned their trade from Europe, but soon improved on the methods of their teachers. The process of face-hardening introduced by the Harvey Steel Company, of Newark, New Jersey, revolutionized the trade a few years ago. The American Holland submersible boat has just been added to the British Navy as the most practicable and serviceable of all vessels of this class."

Our policy of naming battleships after the States of the Union and selecting naval cadets from Congressional districts, thus cultivating local interest in the fleet, excites the admiration of Mr. Hurd. He even had a good word to say also for our system of admitting the National Legislature to a participation in the selection of designs for individual vessels. He admits, however, that "such a system has its drawbacks. It frequently leads to long delays, owing to the refusal of the committee and Congress to accept the Secretary's advice. The advantages and disadvantages of a highly developed representative system in the control of the Navy are, however, deftly interlarded, and the result is that the people feel that the fleet is theirs, and that each one of them indirectly has a word to say in its management." "The situation," concludes Mr. Hurd, "is noteworthy in a country with practically unlimited resources, a vivid realization of the meaning of sea-power—thanks largely to Captain Mahan—a consuming desire for a strong fleet, and a willingness to meet the bill. Public opinion has changed in the past ten years and is setting with increased force in the direction of a Navy excelling even that of Great Britain. Americans have counted the cost. They know that every ship costs them 30 per cent. more to build, and about 30 per cent. more to maintain than it involves in Great Britain. For every million sterling de-

voted to naval armaments in Great Britain and in Germany they will have to spend one million and a third to obtain equivalent value. They realize the price they must pay, and they are anxious to acquire effective power afloat even on these terms, because they regard it as essential to their commercial and national development." Our present weakness in men and officers for our fleet is pointed out by Mr. Hurd, and the article is on the whole a very fair and intelligent presentation of existing naval conditions in this country.

## TRIAL OF THE NEVADA.

A very satisfactory speed trial of the monitor *Nevada*, built by the Bath Iron Works, of Bath, Maine, took place on Dec. 18 over a measured course of 13.2 knots long, beginning five miles east by north from Thatcher Island lights Massachusetts, and extending northeast. She steamed along at the rate of 12.8 knots per hour, which is an excess of 1½ knots over her contract speed. Capt. C. J. Train and Capt. W. S. Cowles, U.S.N., and other members of the Navy Trial Board, were on the vessel, the working force of which were supplied by the Bath Iron Works. The following particulars concerning the trial are given: The first buoy was passed at 11:36:46.5, the screws making fairly close to 200 revolutions a minute, and she was doing better than her required 11½ knots. The second stakeboat was passed at 12:05:47.5, and the speed showed 13.6 knots an hour for the first half of the first leg.

The turn was reached at 12:38:48.5, which showed the monitor to be making only 11.9 knots, reducing the average speed for the whole leg to 12.8 knots an hour.

A double curve was made for the turn, and the vessel took six minutes to make it. She passed the stakeboat again, going south, at 12:44:48.5. She made the midway stakeboat again at 1:16:48.5, and the last boat was passed at 1:45:15 flat, and the monitor slid over toward Gloucester to try turning around. She occupied five minutes in making a complete circle this time.

Off Eastern Point the engines were stopped for the anchoring test, which was accomplished to the satisfaction of the board, though the windlass engines got heated up so that they had to be stopped and cooled before the anchors were inboard again.

The Bath Iron Works people kept tabs on their own vessel, and got differing results from those of the naval board. They made the average speed 12.95 knots an hour, against 12.8 recorded by the board. They also made 186 revolutions a minute, as against 200 recorded by the board.

Mr. Newel, who kept the log for the Bath Iron Works, said after the trial that the coal consumption showed 2.4 tons per hour per indicated horse power used. The average fire-room temperature was 110 degrees Fahr., and the engine room temperature 90 degrees.

The *Nevada* is of 3,230 tons displacement, and her contract price is \$960,000. No bonus was offered for extra speed, which explains in part why the vessel was not harder pushed. The conditions under which she registered nearly a steady 13 knots show that she could have done 14 had she been called on for it.

## CONDITIONS IN SAMOA.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy has received from Capt. U. Sebree, of the Navy, Commandant of the Naval Station at Tutuila, Samoa, his annual report on the conditions at the Station during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Captain Sebree says that although the natives of Tutuila formally ceded their island to the United States in April, 1900, there has yet been no action taken by the Navy Department looking to the formal approval of the form of government established there. Some of the high chiefs, he reports, have asked what is the intention of the United States in the matter. Captain Sebree regards it as desirable that some action be taken. He speaks of the fact that the form of government adopted and generally concurred in by the Samoans permits such of the old customs as are not cruel or generally considered wrong by civilized nations. Efforts are being made by the commandant to help the Samoans to do away with all of the old customs which are not considered good for the welfare of the people. Captain Sebree deals with much understanding with the conditions of the natives, their methods of taxation, their products and general civilization. He shows the great improvement that has been made under the sovereignty of this country and recommends that an American suitable for the position be appointed as chief justice of the islands, who would be under the commandant and have charge of all the judicial business. He also recommends that \$5,000 a year be appropriated for public schools in the Naval Station. It is recommended that two physicians be given appointments as acting assistant surgeons and sent to Tutuila.

In speaking of the payment for the arms turned in by the natives Captain Sebree says: "By direction of the President, \$4,200 was allotted to pay for the arms that had been collected from the natives by order of the commandant issued a year ago. The total number of arms turned in and paid for and sent home on the *Abarenda* was 362, and the amount paid for them was \$3,671.49, or an average of about \$10.14 each. The arms were mostly old and of little worth. In fixing the values the board convened by me considered the facts that the arms were turned in by order; that the natives paid very high prices for them, and the prices that were paid for similar arms by the International High Commission. The recommendations of the board were approved by me. The individual owners of the arms turned in in the different districts could not be identified, and the money for the same was paid to the high chiefs of those districts and was distributed by them."

In speaking of the native guard Captain Sebree said: "The Native Guard is composed of about 58 Samoans, enlisted by authority of the Department. They are a fine body of men. The greater part of them are kept at Pago Pago in barracks. When the station ship visits other villages one or more boat crews are taken along to run the boats to the landings through the surf. A boat's crew of seven men is kept at Manua under the District Governor there, and lately a boat's crew has been detailed for duty at Leone, in the western end of Tutuila, under the District Governor there. These men are changed from time to time, the idea being to get the members of the guard familiar with all parts of the station. They are used as police, and, although not entirely reliable as sentries, they have, on the whole, made improvement, and are a good body of men. It would add much to the happiness of the Samoans and aid the Government if we had a band here, to be taken around to the different villages. It is my intention to ask the Department to allow a band leader and one or two musicians and the instruments and to endeavor to organize a Samoan band."

## EARLY MARRIAGE OF OFFICERS.

Of General Corbin's objections to the early marriage of officers of the Army Harper's Weekly says: "He is right in considering that a lieutenant with no income except his pay is not in a good position to marry a wife and raise a family. If the young officer serves ten years as a single man it is not unduly long. The lawyer or the doctor who can marry nowadays before he is thirty must have better than average luck in his profession. General Corbin says that a young officer may reasonably hope to be a major at thirty-two, with a salary equivalent to \$3,422. If that is true, hope deferred need not make the heart incurably sick, but this reasonable hope of being a major at thirty-two is a new thing that has come with the enlargement of the Army. In days past an officer who was a major at forty-five was lucky. The correspondent quoted above says there is far less trouble about premature and inconsiderate marriages in the Navy than in the Army. There is less new, raw material in the Navy than in the Army; that doubtless makes a difference. For another thing, the naval officer's course of duty is more explicitly prescribed than his Army brother's, and he knows better what to expect. All sea-service takes him away from his family, and when he marries he expects and counts upon long periods of separation. The Army officer expects, as a rule, to have his wife with him, and when he is ordered to the Philippines or somewhere where she cannot go, it disturbs his calculations and makes trouble in the family. Then comes the appeal for a change of orders, and the Adjutant-General's office makes a new note about the inexpediency of marriage for lieutenants." This suggests a story so apropos that we venture to tell it in spite of the fact that it is somewhat mellow with age. A young ensign, who had won the affections of the daughter of a grouty old commodore, called on the old veteran to ask for the hand of his daughter. When he was questioned as to how he was to support a wife on the pay of an ensign he replied: "Well, sir, I understand that you married when you were an ensign. How did you manage?" "I lived on my father-in-law," roared the old commodore, "but I'll be damned if you'll do so, sir."

We doubt whether the objections of General Corbin to the marriage of young officers, and those urged by General Sherman years ago, will have much effect, and we are told that there is something of a matrimonial epidemic in the Army. "The bravest are the tenderest." If General Corbin can so steel his heart against the yearnings of youth it may be possible for him to sufficiently resist the blandishments of the sex to refuse to grant undue favors to the married officer, and thus remove one of the objections urged against marriage.

Is it not on the whole fortunate for the world that the prudent maxims of years and experience count for so little with the young and hopeful? If it were otherwise where would most of us have been, and it is not impossible that the Army might never have had its present handsome and efficient Adjutant General. Human progress comes largely through the domination of those qualities which take no account of prudence and personal risk, and the very existence of the race depends upon the overmastering control in youth of sentiments which do not last beyond the pleasures of the moment. The Army and Navy Journal loves all young men, and still more all young women, and is never so happy as when its column of marriage announcement lengthens out. We fear that the august military authorities, most of whom have "been and gone and done it themselves," will plead in vain when they strive to persuade the young men to deprive themselves of the pleasures of home life and to eschew the delights which are hidden in the gentle breasts of our Desdemonas, who wait upon the coming of their wooing warriors.

And here comes a solemn Englishman, J. Weston, who in the last number of the Nineteenth Century and After warns us that the American race is gradually dying out, and that we must depend for our future greatness upon immigrants and the descendants of immigrants. Has not President Roosevelt told us that "A man to be a good citizen must first be a good father; I hope the father of many children?" General Corbin is clearly out-ranked in the matter of authority on the subject of marriage, for to make a success in the matter of large families a man should begin early. Whose advice are our young men to accept, that of the Adjutant General or of the Commander-in-Chief? Can there be any question as to this?

We observe that General Corbin has found it necessary to explain in his hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs that he has been misinterpreted and that he thinks that "the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be married, if he can afford it. What I intended to say," he added, "was that I discouraged the marriage of men without their first making provision for the support of a family." It is with extreme pleasure that we publish this disclaimer, for we have had serious apprehensions that the Adjutant General, who is really one of the kindest of men, was courting for himself the fate of Skipper Ireson, of Cape Cod, who

Was tarred and feathered and rode in a cart  
By the women of Marblehead."

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 23, 1902.

Miss Muriel Totten is the guest of Capt. Ira A. Haynes, A.C. Miss Kean is the guest of Mrs. Russell P. Reeder.

Mrs. James F. Howell has issued invitations for a Christmas tree given to her young daughter, Mary Adile, and son, James Frederick.

Lieut. and Mrs. LeVert Coleman, A.C., will spend the ten days' leave granted the officers attending the Artillery School in New York City, taking in the good attractions at the theaters.

The garrison will give a hop during the holidays to Miss Mary Best and the Misses Walke, who have been away at school and have returned for the holidays.

Lieutenants Geary, Battle and Poindexter will spend the holidays hunting in the wilds of Virginia.

The ground where the new Y.M.C.A. building is to be erected is being cleared and work will begin at once, excavating, as the contractors have promised the building by the first of June.

General Craighill, U.S.A., retired, will spend Christmas with his daughter, Mrs. W. F. Lippitt.

The soldiers are preparing to give a neat entertainment in the way of a minstrel show. Mr. Bailey is in charge and promises a good clean performance which all the officers and their ladies can attend.

On Friday evening the Newport News German Club gave the second of their delightful Germans at the Hotel Chamberlin.

Mrs. Andrew Hero was the hostess at a delightful tea

on Thursday, which was largely attended. Mrs. Hatch also served tea on the same day to her friends.

On Saturday evening the second of the series of post hops was given in the Administration Building, which was a great success, although no refreshments were served, this being under the hop agreement a "superless hop." Mrs. Clement L. Best and Mrs. Elijah B. Martinale, assisted by Lieut. "Bobby" McMillan, received.

The Fort Monroe Mess held a meeting on Wednesday evening to discuss the question of adopting a mess jacket. After several hours of debate a committee was appointed to consider the style of jacket to be adopted and to obtain the opinion of the officers of the garrison on the matter and to report at the next meeting of the mess.

Miss Cummins has returned from a pleasant visit to Tecumseh, Mich., where she went with her father, Major Albert S. Cummins, to be present at his marriage to Mrs. Julia Lilley on Dec. 17. Major Cummins and bride returned from their wedding trip on Monday evening, and are receiving a most cordial welcome.

Lieut. James F. Edwards, asst. surgeon, U.S.A., and bride are at the Chamberlin, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Mrs. J. D. Barrette will have her sister as her guest during the holiday season.

Invitations have been issued by Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke for a dance in the Administration Building on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, for their daughters, who have returned from school in Washington.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 19, 1902.

Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf., and Mrs. Markley gave a reception last Friday to Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 13th Inf., upon his return from a long leave of absence. Light refreshments were served, and there was dancing by the young people.

The officers of the 7th and 19th Infantry are to give a series of hops at the Presidio during the winter. The first was given on Tuesday evening, and was a most delightful affair.

Chaplain S. J. Smith, 19th Inf., gave an interesting stereopticon lecture to the men of his regiment last Wednesday evening.

Quite an event on Alcatraz Island was the arrival of a young post surgeon in the family of Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, Med. Dept., on Thursday morning. The ten-pound boy and mother are doing well.

Capt. Percy M. Kessler, Art. Corps, who is remembered here for his services with the 3d Artillery, is in the city visiting friends. Lieut. John R. Doyle has registered at headquarters en route to join his company at Peking for duty as legation guard. Capt. J. T. Moore, 27th Inf., Lieut. O. H. Sampson, 2d Inf., and Lieut. G. A. Denmore, 10th Inf., are on temporary duty at the casual detachment waiting transportation to the Philippines. Lieutenants Wells, Hamilton, Lull and Sutherland have reported for duty with the 13th Infantry during the past week. Lieutenant Lull took station at Alcatraz Island, Hamilton and Wells at the discharge camp, but Lieutenant Sutherland was obliged to go to the Presidio Hospital, as he was quite ill.

Capt. and Mrs. J. W. McAndrew gave a dinner on Tuesday evening to Dr. and Mrs. Cummings, of the Quarantine station, Angel Island.

Capt. B. C. Morse, 17th Inf., who has been on duty as assistant to the Adjutant General, left on Wednesday evening for Vancouver to join his regiment. Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, 13th Inf., reported for duty with his company on Alcatraz Island on Tuesday and was assigned to Dr. Long's old quarters. Major Arthur Williams has been transferred from the 26th to the 3d Infantry, and has left for his new station at Fort Thomas. Capt. J. L. Hayden, Art. Corps, in command of the 5th Field Battery, has returned from leave. Lieut. William C. Stoll, 11th Inf., has been ordered to temporary duty at the post of recruit instruction.

Comdr. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., for the past two years at the head of the nautical school at Cavite, is in the city.

Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 13th Inf., wife and daughter, are at the Occidental for a few days, but will soon take station at Angel Island.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 21, 1902.

The Christmas season, the happiest of the year, is here, and society is in a whirl of gay festivities. With the Christmas shopping, theater parties, dinners and luncheons the week past has been a continuous round of pleasures, which will not end until after the New Year. The unusual pleasure of skating is among those now being enjoyed.

Conspicuous among the events of the past week was the large and brilliant reception Captain and Mrs. Pardee gave in the post hall Friday night in honor of their guest, Miss Dickerman, of Colorado Springs. About 150 guests were present, and all spent a most delightful evening.

Invitations are out for a german to be given New Year's eve by the officers and ladies of the post.

Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, who are at present stationed at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., are visiting relatives and friends in Salt Lake City and are the recipients of many social affairs given in their honor.

Mr. Fred Pardee, of Chicago, Ill., is visiting his brother, Capt. W. J. Pardee, of this post.

Miss Edna Drew, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is visiting Major and Mrs. Allan Smith.

Lieut. H. B. Farrar, A.C., accompanied by his mother, left Sunday on a month's leave to spend the Christmas holidays with friends in St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Barth and son, Bitman, left here Wednesday on a month's visit to their old home in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mrs. Winn, mother of Capt. Frank L. Winn, who has been spending the summer here, left last week for her home in Kentucky.

Mrs. Palmer G. Wood, who has been spending the last three months in the East, is home again after a pleasant visit.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 18, 1902.

Mrs. A. B. Dyer, accompanied by her brother, returned last week from Southern California, where she had been spending the last six weeks.

On Dec. 13 the 17th Infantry team was defeated in a game of football by the Chemawa Indian School team. The Indians played a fast game and did not let the other

team score a point, while they stood at the end of the game 35 to 0.

On Tuesday morning fire was discovered in Quarter 16, occupied by Lieutenants Carr, Cranston and Thomas. Much damage was done to the house and their personal belongings by both water and fire before the latter was subdued. This is the second fire in the post within a few days, the other occurring at Colonel Goodale's, where a hanging lamp fell, scattering the burning oil over the room and doing great damage.

Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, who has been on detached service at San Francisco for some time, is expected to arrive with his wife and family at the post to-morrow.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury and Mrs. Woodbury, with their little daughter, were the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Goodale upon their arrival at Vancouver Barracks.

#### THE NAVY BILL OF FARE.

An interview with Representative George N. Southwick, of Albany, N.Y., was recently printed in an Albany paper under a Washington date-line in which the Congressman was quoted to some length as having said that recruits were obtained for the Navy by means of gross deception on the part of the Navy Department officers in promising the men food of a quality they never received. Representative Southwick said that he had called the matter to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy. He said that in the advertisements of the Department for recruits for training ships it was promised that the men would be given such things as eggs for breakfast, which he considered impossible. "It was a rank case of deception and fraud," he was quoted as having said, and men are being obtained in the Navy under false pretenses. If Representative Southwick has been correctly quoted we would like, in this connection, to call his attention to the actual winter routine bill of fare on board the training ship Franklin. This bill of fare is a fact and gives in detail the food furnished the men. It will be noticed that eggs, relative to which Representative Southwick seems to have been particularly sceptical, are included in the menu follows:

Sunday.—Breakfast: Eggs, oatmeal and milk, bread, butter, coffee; dinner: Roast turkey or chicken, potatoes, peas, pie, bread, butter and coffee; supper: cold sliced ham, potatoes, tea, butter, bread, apples.

Monday.—Breakfast: Pork and beans, bread, butter and coffee; dinner: Roast beef, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, bread, butter and coffee; supper: Hash, potatoes, bread, butter, tea and jelly.

Tuesday.—Breakfast: Beef stew, bread, butter and coffee; dinner: Corned beef or ham, cabbage, potatoes, bread, butter and coffee; supper: Cold roast beef, potatoes, jelly, bread, butter, tea.

Wednesday.—Breakfast: Beans, bread, butter and coffee; dinner: Chicken pot pie, potatoes, corn, pickles, bread, butter and coffee; supper: Cold corn beef, jelly, bread, butter and tea.

Thursday.—Breakfast: Beef stew, bread, butter and coffee; dinner: Vegetable soup, boiled beef, potatoes, lima beans, bread, butter and coffee; supper: Cold ham, pie, beans, bread, butter and tea.

Friday.—Breakfast: Beans, bread, butter and coffee; dinner: Roast beef, sweet potatoes, corn, bread, butter and coffee; supper: Beef hash, bread, butter, tea, apples.

Saturday.—Breakfast: Sausage, bread, butter and coffee; dinner: Bean soup, corned pork shoulders, bread, butter and coffee; supper: Cold roast beef, jelly, bread, butter and tea.

#### NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

It is probable that shortly after the House Committee on Naval Affairs meets after the Christmas holidays the Naval Appropriation Bill will be reported to the House. All of the bureau chiefs of the Navy Department have been heard by the committee, and the bill is now being prepared for final consideration. It has not yet been decided whether or not the personnel legislation will be incorporated in the Appropriation Bill or introduced as a separate measure, but it is certain that the House Committee will endeavor to make some amendments to the personnel law. One of the most interesting hearings given by the committee was that of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. He recommended that naval chaplains be provided with an adequate supply of stationery and each with a typewriter. In support of his recommendation he said that chaplains of the Navy write many letters for the enlisted men, mostly to their parents or guardians, and that they deliver lectures to the crew in addition to their sermons. He estimates that \$150 a year would be required for this purpose for each chaplain. One member of the committee in speaking of chaplains in the Navy said that he had changed his mind in regard to chaplains after having been on board ship and talked with them. He said that there are from 400 to 600 men under their charge a large number of whom cannot write.

In speaking of appropriations for coaling stations Admiral Bradford said he believed it to be most desirable that the sum of \$600,000 a year be continued and provided for each and every year for this purpose. In this connection he called the committee's attention to the condition of some of the most important coal depots as follows: On the Atlantic Coast, Frenchman Bay, Me., capacity 10,000 tons, completed and to be fortified by the War Department; Portsmouth, N.H., capacity, 10,000 tons, not begun, fortified; Boston, Mass., capacity, 11,500 tons, under construction, fortified, recommends that there should be a storage capacity of 50,000 tons in the lower bay; Narragansett Bay, R.I., capacity 10,000 tons, under construction and fortified, the General Board recommends a storage capacity of 100,000 tons; New London, Conn., capacity 7,000 tons, completed and fortified; New York, capacity 9,000 tons, under construction and fortified, but with a capacity only sufficient for the yard; League Island, no depot, and it is recommended that there should be facilities for storing a large quantity; Washington, D.C., capacity 3,000 tons, no extension of facilities recommended; Norfolk, no depot, but it is recommended there should be coal depots with a capacity for 60,000 tons; Port Royal, no depot at present, but recommended that a depot with a capacity for 15,000 tons be established; Key West, capacity 15,000 tons; Dry Tortugas, Fla., capacity 15,000 tons, to be fortified; Pensacola, Fla., no facilities at present, but an appropriation for the establishment of a coal depot has been made; New Orleans, no facilities.

In the opinion of the Bureau of Equipment there are five ports on the Pacific Coast where coal depots should be established. They are as follows: San Diego, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Puget Sound, Wash.; Sitka, Alaska,

and Dutch Harbor, Alaska. The first three are fortified and the War Department has expressed a willingness to fortify Sitka and Dutch Harbor. A depot with a capacity of 20,000 tons is under construction at Puget Sound, and a depot with a capacity of 2,500 tons has been completed at Sitka. The other ports are without storage facilities. The Chief of Engineers of the Army has recommended that steps be at once taken to provide suitable defenses for Frenchman Bay, Dry Tortugas and for the coaling stations at Sitka and Dutch Harbor. Admiral Bradford made a strong recommendation to the House Committee that the construction of coal depots be continued, so that they may go hand in hand with the enlargement of the fleet. The present condition of the personnel is cited as an indication of how the fleet may be crippled by want of progress in one of its component parts. Admiral Bradford explained his estimates and told the committee of the arrangements he had made for supplying the Navy with coal during the present coal famine. He has contracts good until April 1, 1903, but fears that he will have to pay more for coal next year than he has this year.

#### THE PROGRESSIVE IDEAS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

By one who has observed the evolution of our Army from its chrysalid state into its present perfection of efficiency, a glow of proud appreciation akin to the effect of old wine is inevitably experienced in reviewing recent developments. A few of the more noteworthy instances may be briefly noticed.

Our wonderful strides in applied theory are perhaps nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in the radical departure from the obsolete dress of a few short months ago. The uniform of to-day is calculated for actual service in the field, where its primal requisites are, first, protection; second, invisibility—two essentials necessarily complementary. The new Service overcoat is very warm, samples of the cloth shown being nearly an eighth of an inch in thickness. Its color is an almost perfect match for the backgrounds furnished by the bamboo jungles and rice paddies of the Philippines. Should present troubles in the South or Central American States eventuate in the presence of American troops therein, the sun-scorched sands and brown-baked hills would be an ideal setting for our new overcoats. In a winter campaign in the Northern States, Canada or Alaska, the fierce cold would count for naught. Should there chance to be snow, the commander of our forces would decide whether it was best from a strategic standpoint to select a dun-colored ground for his line of scouts and line of battle, and remove the snow to acquire invisibility, or to deftly transmogrify his army into an invisible body by secreting the overcoats and outer clothing under the snow, relying upon the well-known invisibility of white shirts and cotton flannel drawers against a background of snow for immunity from the enemy's fire. This latter method, when feasible, would have the additional advantage of enabling our forces to profit by their invisibility and light marching orders to execute extremely rapid flank marches or turning movements unbeknownst to the enemy.

The great possibilities of this subject will, we hope, be thoroughly worked out at the War College.

Another subject for congratulation is the mastery way in which the vexatious question of marriage by young officers has been treated. Machiavellian astuteness is needed to circumvent and repress the too common and probably pernicious habit of marrying in the Army indulged in by young officers, most of whom entered the Service in 1901, or still more recently. It was found that after equipping themselves with the various uniforms and accessories, procurable at the very inconceivable cost of four or five hundred dollars, these thoughtless young persons found themselves with a surplus of money at their disposal, and with perfectly astonishing unanimity essayed to open the gates of matrimony to down the rising tide of lucre. This exigency was promptly met by devising a complete new set of uniforms and equipments costing about four hundred dollars for subaltern, and in withholding quarters from the injudicious youngsters.

It is believed that by this method this folly in the Army will be held in check for an indefinite period, during which more changes may be devised. Should it transpire, however, that the misguided young enthusiasts succeed in enlisting the sympathies of young ladies of wealth in their nefarious plans, and marry anyhow, it may be found necessary in the interest of calibers to reduce the quarters allowance of subalterns to half a room each, and divide the resulting surplus among the married non-commissioned staff officers. The result of the present arrangement is awaited with much interest. Along this line also is the plan developed for relieving the subaltern from some of the perplexities arising from his absurdly overpaid position, whereby instead of coddling his brain for ideas relating to the investment of his idle salary, and to that extent diverting his energies from legitimate channels, he may turn it over to the P.M.G.O., where it is considered worth four per cent. per annum to have handy wherewith to make such withdrawals as the exigencies of the service may render expedient from time to time, such as stoppages for erroneous final statements, returns held up, stolen funds, etc. It has not yet been definitely settled as to when the deposit may be withdrawn by its owner, but it is confidently expected that the liberal sentiment that inspired this philanthropic conception will result in providing a means whereby its withdrawal may be effected upon the officer's discharge or retirement, provided he remain unmarried.

Truly in this season of present festivity and recent thanksgiving we ought not to forget in our orisons to specifically mention the progress of ideas in the Army—ideas apparently born of the union of the Yankee and the Jew, a few of which are mentioned herein as of gossip interest.

O. K.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Two boilers have been placed in the former Spanish warship Reina Mercedes, undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for heating that vessel during the winter months while work is progressing on her. A large number of pneumatic scaling machines are already at work on the inside of the hull, removing the rust which was coated thick on her plating, from exposure to the elements at the bottom as well as on top of the sea. Fully one hundred mechanics and laborers are at work on the vessel.

Owing to a temporary financial embarrassment, the William R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company of Richmond, Va., went into the hands of a receiver on Dec. 23, on the request of S. H. Hawes & Co., a Richmond firm, which has a claim of \$2,000 against the company for materials furnished. Other claims to the amount of \$150,000 have been filed by Richmond creditors. Liburn T. Myers, vice-president of the company, was appointed receiver by the Chancery Court. He gave bond for \$50,000. Mr. Myers believes that he will be able to discharge the corporation from the receivership in a short time. The belief is that the financial difficulties of the Trigg works are due to large expenditures for improvements rather than want of success with shipbuilding. Mr. Myers has issued a statement in which he says the embarrassment was due to losses sustained on the contracts for torpedo boats, which amounted to a large figure. The amount

of money which has been invested in real estate, buildings and machinery, is \$1,500,000. The plant has been pronounced by experts one of the best equipped in the United States. The company has outstanding \$1,000,000 each of first and second mortgage bonds, \$750,000 of preferred stock, and \$1,150,000 of common stock, which is widely distributed, the larger portion being held in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Plans have been completed for a new guard house at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., and three sets of quarters for officers. The guard house is a handsome solid looking building with a large square tower with an octagonal staircase turret on its northwest corner. The lower portion of the structure is to be flanked on the north and south sides by low wings to be used as guard rooms. The center and lower portion of the structure will be pierced by a large arch, through which the road goes. Above this passageway will be a large dormitory for an extra detail of men on guard and for their sleeping quarters, while the opening is to be filled in with an elaborate and heavy wrought iron gate. The material to be used will be Rocky Farm stone with Indiana limestone trimmings. The new quarters for officers will be of Colonial design, 33 feet and 31 feet. Each building will contain two complete sets of quarters of the officers. One of the buildings will be erected east of the commandant's house and two behind the present administration building.

The Navy Department has decided to attach the torpedo-boat destroyer Stewart to the Naval Academy for the purpose of carrying out a series of instruction drills with this craft for the education of the advanced classes of cadets. Lieut. A. M. Proctor, U.S.N., has been detailed to proceed to New York, and with some thirty-two men to man her and steam her to Annapolis. These drills with the Stewart are with the object of familiarizing the younger officers with a type of craft which will probably be largely employed in the future in connection with fleet evolutions.

According to the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, the expenditures on account of the Washington Ordnance Yard for the fiscal year 1902-3 amount to the comfortable sum of \$460,250.77. Of this sum not less than \$386,708.26 was expended for yard improvements, repairs account for \$42,421.34, and the remainder was apportioned out among the various items entering into the maintenance of a yard of the importance this has grown to be. Many permanent improvements have been made in various directions and the steady progress of this station bears witness to the importance with which this yard is regarded by the Navy Department.

Bids for the completion of the League Island dry dock are invited by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the contract for that work with the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company having been annulled, as their contract for the construction of the dry dock at Mare Island is likely to be.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

### VESSELS OF THE U S NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.  
KEARSARGE, (flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Arrived at Port of Spain Dec. 21.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Port of Spain Dec. 21.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Arrived at Curacao Dec. 22.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Arrived at Antigua Dec. 21.  
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. Arrived at St. Thomas Dec. 19.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. Arrived at Port of Spain Dec. 23.  
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Arrived at St. Kitts Dec. 20.  
MARIETTA, Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At La Guayra.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Arrived at Ponce Dec. 20.  
NEWARK, Comdr. Richard Wainwright. Arrived at Antigua Dec. 22.  
OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Arrived at St. Kitts Dec. 20.  
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. At Philadelphia.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived at Port of Spain, Dec. 22.  
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Arrived at Point a Pitre Dec. 22.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.  
ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. George A. Converse. Arrived at St. Thomas Dec. 19.  
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Sailed Dec. 20 from La Guayra for Culebra.  
CHICAGO, Capt. James H. Dayton. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 20.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Jiles. Arrived at St. Kitts Dec. 20.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.  
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. Arrived at Port of Spain Dec. 22.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 20.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Arrived at San Diego Dec. 21.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Mare Island, Cal.  
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Capt. J. J. Hunter ordered to command. Arrived at Santa Barbara Dec. 19.  
PERKY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island. Address there.  
RANGER, Comdr. W. P. Potter. At Mare Island.  
WHEELING, Capt. Uriel Seebec. At Tutuila, Samoa.  
WISCONSIN, Capt. B. H. McCalla in command temporarily. Arrived at Bremerton Dec. 20.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet.  
Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Post-

age, two cents.

KEYSTONE, (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. At Cavite.  
RAINBOW, Comdr. Sidney A. Staunton. At Cavite.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Yokohama.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Cavite.  
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Cavite.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.  
FRUITS, Lieut. Comdr. William R. A. Rooney. At Cavite, P.I.  
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Lewis B. Jones. Sailed Nov. 23 from Cavite for Nagasaki.  
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. Sailed Dec. 13 from Cavite for Sydney.  
HELENA, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Cavite.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Cavite.  
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite.  
JULIAN (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Nov. 29 from Uraga to Guam. Address Guam.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.  
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Dendfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. At Hong Kong.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.  
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Charles S. Sperry (commander of Southern Squadron). Arrived at Cavite Dec. 19. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.  
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Cavite. Address Manila.  
PUMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.  
PRINCETON, Comdr. James R. Selfridge. Arrived at Cavite Dec. 18.  
SATURN (collier, merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Cavite Dec. 24.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. Arrived at Kobe Dec. 21.  
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. James Laven. At Olongapo. Address Manila.  
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Cavite.  
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

#### GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALBAY, Lieut. James E. Walker. At Cavite.  
CALLAO, commissioned Dec. 30. At Cavite.  
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter. At Cavite.  
SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bissel. At Zamboanga.  
QUIROS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolotto. At Isabela.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &C.

ACCOMAC, Btsn. C. T. Chase. At Key West.  
ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
AILEEN, loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy, Annapolis, Md.  
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Culebra.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Annapolis.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Abraham E. Culver. At Colon. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
COLGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Mayaguez Dec. 20.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 20.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 20. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 20. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
GLUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 22.  
HANCOCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. Sailed Dec. 14 from San Francisco for Valparaiso en route to New York.  
HICKULES tug. At Norfolk. Address there.  
HIST, Lieut. Victor Blue. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 23.  
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At League Island, Pa. Address there.  
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. H.I. Address Honolulu.  
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived at Gibraltar Dec. 24, en route to New York. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
LEYDEN (tug), Lieut. C. Wells. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 20.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Ordered in commission at League Island, Pa.  
MASSASOIT, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 23. Address Postmaster, New York.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.  
MODOC, Arrived at Philadelphia Dec. 21.  
MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
NARKEETA, tug. At New York.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
NEZINSCOT (tug). Arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 21.  
OSCEOLA, Btsn. E. J. Norcott. Arrived at Key West Dec. 22.  
PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. Arrived at Newport News Dec. 22. Address Norfolk.  
PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
PORTSMOUTH, loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.  
POWHATAN, At New York. Address there.  
PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Key West. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Has been ordered in commission at Portsmouth, N.H.  
RAPIDO, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.  
RESTLESS, Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr. Norfolk, Va.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Arrived at Mayaguez Dec. 20.  
STANDISH, tug. Annapolis, Md.  
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Harley H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md.  
SAMOSET (tug). Arrived at Philadelphia Dec. 22.  
SEBAGO, Boatswain George B. Hendry. At navy yard.  
SIOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Sailed Dec. 11 from San Francisco for Manila via Honolulu and Guam.  
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. Sailed Dec. 15 from Colombo for Singapore en route to Manila and Guam. Their possible itinerary follows: Arrive Singapore, Dec. 23, leave Singapore Dec. 27, arrive Manila Jan. 3, 1903, leave Manila Jan. 9, 1903, arrive Guam Jan. 17, 1903. Address U.S.S. Supply, care U.S. Dispatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.  
SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.  
TECUMSEH, Btsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.  
TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.

VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 23. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.  
WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Bierer. At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island.  
YAKTAN, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Sailed Dec. 2 from Port Antonio for Santa Cruz del Sur. Address care Postmaster, New York.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hannus, retired. Address New York City.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Address Philadelphia, Pa.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.  
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (Attached to training station.)  
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickinson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.  
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.  
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer, Norfolk, Va.  
SANTÉE, Comdr. George L. Dyer, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
SOUTHERY, (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman, retired. At Boston, Mass. Address there.  
WARASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

#### TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla, care Postmaster, New York.  
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 20.  
BAGLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 20.  
BARNEY, Lieut. G. C. Davidson. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 20.  
BIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 20.  
STOCKTON, Lieut. H. E. Yarnell. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 20.  
THORNTON, Lieut. W. G. McDowell. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 20.  
WILKES, Lieut. D. W. Knox. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 20.  
NIN (tug tender to flotilla), Lieut. H. T. Baker. At Culebra.

#### TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., in command.  
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. TRUXTON, CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, WHIFFLE, DALE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, CHAUNCEY, BARRY and BAINBRIDGE.

#### TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

MORRIS, McKEE, WINSLOW and CRAVEN. Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
TALBOT, Lieut. A. M. Proctor. At Annapolis. Trying oil fuel.  
RODGERS, Lieut. J. J. Halligan. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.  
GWIN, Naval Academy detail, Norfolk, under repairs.  
DAHLGREN, Ensign F. L. Pinner. At New Suffolk.  
STEWART. At New York.  
WORDEN has been ordered in commission at Norfolk.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At San Diego. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The itinerary follows: Leave San Diego, Dec. 29, 1902, to sea, returning San Diego Jan. 12, 1903, leave San Diego, Jan. 15, or stay until further orders.  
ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. At Mare Island. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.  
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Samuel P. Comly. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Boston.  
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Sailed Dec. 23 from Samana Bay for Kingston. Address care of Postmaster, New York City. The itinerary of the winter cruise of the Buffalo is as follows: Arrive Dec. 24 at St. John's, Antigua, leave Dec. 31; arrive Dec. 31 at Basse Terre, St. Kitts, leave Jan. 8; arrive Jan. 9 at Martinique, leave Jan. 13; arrive Jan. 16 at Curacao, leave Jan. 24; arrive Jan. 27 at Kingston, Jamaica, leave Feb. 3; arrive Feb. 6 at San Juan, P.R., leave Feb. 14; arrive Feb. 20 at New Orleans, La., leave Feb. 28; arrive March 2 at Pensacola, Fla., leave March 21; arrive April 1 at New York. Address all mail care Postmaster, New York City.  
ESSEX, Comdr. Lewis C. Helner. At Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. William H. Reeder. At Villefranche. The itinerary of the ship follows: Leave Jan. 11; arrive Gibraltar, Jan. 16, leave Jan. 20; arrive Madeira Jan. 23, leave Jan. 30; arrive San Juan Feb. 23, leave Feb. 25, arrive New Orleans, La., March 4, leave March 11; arrive Galveston, Texas, March 15, leave March 22; arrive Mobile, Ala., March 28, leave April 2; arrive Pensacola, Fla., April 2, leave April 26; arrive Havana, Cuba, April 30, leave May 5; arrive Charleston, S.C., May 9, leave May 16; arrive Tompkinsville May 22. Address all mail, care U.S. Dispatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Jan. 24, 1903; after Jan. 24, to U.S. Dispatch Agent, New York.  
LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. At Norfolk.  
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. At Magdalena Bay. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The itinerary of the Mohican is as follows: Leave Jan. 1, 1903, due at San Diego, Jan. 11, 1903.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Sailed Dec. 18 from New York for St. Kitts. The itinerary of the Monongahela is as follows: Due at St. Kitts Jan. 21, 1903, leave Feb. 9, 1903; due at St. Thomas, Feb. 12, 1903, leave Feb. 26, 1903; due at San Juan, Feb. 28, 1903, leave March 19, 1903; due at Yorktown, April 7, 1903, leave April 25, 1903; due at Hampton Roads April 28, 1903. Address all mail to U.S.T.S. Monongahela, care U.S. Dispatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until March 14, (date of steamer sailing from New York). After March 14, address to Yorktown, Va.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived at San Juan Dec. 20.  
PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. Arrived at Newport News, Dec. 21. Address Norfolk Navy Yard.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. Arrived at Ponce Dec. 20. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

#### COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)  
AJAX, At Cardiff. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
ALEXANDER. Sailed Dec. 17 from Valparaiso for Montevideo. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
BRUTUS. Sailed Dec. 19 from Culebra for Baltimore. Address care Postmaster, New York.

CAESAR. Sailed Dec. 19 from Colombo for Manila. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.  
 HANNIBAL. Sailed Dec. 22 from Baltimore for Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
 LEBANON. At Lambert's Point. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
 LEONIDAS. Arrived at Baltimore Dec. 22. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
 MARCELLUS. Sailed Dec. 17 from Hampton Roads for Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
 NERO. Arrived at Manila Dec. 21. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.  
 STERLING. Sailed Dec. 19 from Culebra for Hampton Roads. Address care Postmaster, New York.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATHROSS. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.  
 FISH HAWK. Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

G. L. Bayard, of Pennsylvania, was nominated on Dec. 20 to be chaplain in the Navy from Dec. 19, 1902, to fill a vacancy.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for promotion in the Navy, sent to the Senate on Dec. 8 and 10, and which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 13, pages 390 and 391, were confirmed on Dec. 20, except those of the Pay Corps noted in our issue of Dec. 20 as having been withdrawn.

The nomination of Brig. Gen. Commandant Charles Heywood, U.S.M.C., to be major-general commandant of the Marine Corps from the 1st day of July, 1902, was confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 20.

The nominations of the three non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps to be second lieutenants, given in our issue of Dec. 13 and withdrawn on Dec. 15, were resubmitted in another order, and were confirmed on Dec. 20 according to order of merit as they passed the examination, instead of as to length of service as at first submitted. As now confirmed, the new lieutenants stand in seniority, McCauley, Turner and Egan.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 19.—Lieut. Comdr. Thomas W. Ryan, commissioned from Oct. 9, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Holmes, detached Independence; to Mare Island Yard.

Lieut. Arthur L. Willard, detached Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.; to Maine.

Lieut. William Truxton, to Independence as executive officer.

DEC. 20.—Comdr. William H. Nauman, granted three months' sick leave.

Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus, additional duty command San-  
 tee.

Med. Insp. Daniel N. Bertolette, to duty as fleet surgeon on Pacific Station.

Med. Insp. Edward H. Green, detached duty as fleet surgeon of Pacific Station; to Wisconsin.

Gun. Adolph Hasler, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

Gun. Clarence S. Vanderbeck, detached Naval Powder Magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; to Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Gun. William Zeitler, detached Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.; to Naval Powder Magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.

DEC. 22.—Ensign William Case, detached Panther, and granted three months' sick leave.

Paym. Ck. Henry E. Minkler, appointed paymaster's clerk for duty on board Constellation.

Paym. Ck. William J. Cosens, appointed paymaster's clerk for duty at Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Paym. Ck. Orrel I. Hancock, appointed paymaster's clerk for duty on board Maine.

Paym. Ck. Arthur J. McGrail, appointed paymaster's clerk for duty on board Panther.

## Cablegram from Asiatic Station.

Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, condemned Medical Survey; ordered home; sails Dec. 26.

Comdr. Karl Rohrer, ordered home from hospital at Yokohama.

DEC. 23.—Paym. Joseph J. Cheatham, detached as assistant to general storekeeper, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.; to duty as pay officer Maine.

Btwn. William Johnson, detached Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.; to duty on board Minneapolis.

Gun. Edwin N. Fisher, detached from duty recruiting party; to works of E. W. Bliss Company, New York.

DEC. 24.—Comdr. Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, commissioned from Dec. 23, 1902.

Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, detached from duty as Superintendent Second Naval Defense District and to duty as Senior Squadron Commander, Asiatic Station.

Paym. Ck. Edward W. Poorea, appointment dated May 11, 1902, revoked.

Paym. Ck. James S. Mitchell, appointed paymaster's clerk for duty on board U.S.T.S. Pensacola.

Paym. Ck. Thomas A. Spencer, appointed paymaster's clerk, assistant in settlement of accounts at Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Paym. Ck. E. S. Yates, appointed paymaster's clerk for duty at Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 18.—Capt. T. C. Treadwell, from Marine Barracks, Dry Tortugas, Fla.; to Washington.

DEC. 20.—Capt. L. E. Gulick, from Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.; to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

Col. C. C. Goodlee, paymaster, granted leave from Dec. 22 to 24 inclusive.

Capt. A. T. Marix, granted leave for two weeks from Dec. 21.

DEC. 22.—1st Lieut. T. F. Lyons, from regiment of marines under command of Col. P. C. Pope to command Marine Guard of U.S.S. Albany, relieving 1st Lieut. J. S. Bates, who is ordered to the regiment.

Second Lieut. H. A. Herbert, from Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla.; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. S. W. Brewster, from Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.; to Marine Barracks, New York.

Capt. F. L. Bradman and 1st Lieuts. F. S. Evans and T. A. Mott, from regiment under command of Col. P. C. Pope to report to Major General, Commandant U.S. M.C., for duty with a battalion being organized for the Philippines.

DEC. 23.—1st Lieut. Logan Feland will proceed to Washington, D.C., and report on Dec. 24 to the quartermaster for consultation relative to bids for work at Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md. Duty completed, return.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

DEC. 18.—Department order assigning 3d Lieut. F. B. Goudey to the Grant revoked.

Capt. W. H. Cushing, detached from the Golden Gate and Hartley and directed to await orders.

First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, assigned to the command of the Golden Gate and Hartley.

Second Lieut. C. S. Cochran, from the Thetis to the McCulloch.

Second Lieut. C. E. Johnston, from the McCulloch to the Thetis.

Constructor J. W. Lee, directed to report at the Department.

DEC. 19.—Capt. F. M. Munger, W. C. Coulson and C. H. McLellan, appointed a board for the investigation of charges preferred against Capt. W. H. Cushing, 1st Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody appointed recorder and 1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston prosecutor.

Capt. F. Tuttle, directed to proceed with his command to San Diego, Cal., after completion of repairs.

Second Lieut. H. Ulke, Jr., granted ten days' sick leave.

Commanding officer U.S. Steamer Tuscarora, directed to proceed with his command to Wilmington, N.C.

DEC. 20.—Chief Engr. J. A. Severns, granted three days' leave.

First Asst. Engr. C. M. Green, assigned to duty as assistant to Chief Engr. J. A. Doyle at San Francisco, Cal.

DEC. 22.—First Lieut. F. J. Haake, granted thirty days' leave.

First Lieut. R. O. Crisp, ordered to the Manning on expiration of leave.

DEC. 23.—Capt. O. D. Myrick, granted an extension of leave for five days.

Chief Engr. A. J. Howison, detached from the Hamilton and directed to report at the Department.

Chief Engr. H. L. Boyd, from the McLane to the Hamilton.

Under Department circular letter of the 23d instant, officers of the Revenue Cutter Service, on shore duty or attached launches, are allowed the same fuel allowance as officers of the Army.

The nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service, sent to the Senate on Dec. 17 and appearing in our issue of Dec. 20, were confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 20.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—At San Juan, Porto Rico. Capt. F. J. Wadsworth.

BEAR—Capt. Francis Tuttle, Bremerton Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.

BOLTWELL—At Newberne, N.C., Capt. J. A. Siamm.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut. C. T. Brian.

CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.

CHASE—Practice ship, 1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.

DALLAS—At New London, Conn., Capt. W. C. De Hart.

DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass., Capt. F. H. Newcomb.

FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich., Capt. James B. Moore.

FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C., Capt. W. S. Howland.

GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex., Capt. O. D. Myrick.

GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal., 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.

HINANT—At Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. D. F. Tozier.

GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y., Capt. T. D. Walker.

GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. T. W. Lay, retired.

HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga., Capt. J. F. Wild.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y., Lieut. R. Ridgely, Jr.

MCCULLOCH—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Coulson.

MCCLANE—At Key West, Fla., Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.

MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y., Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.

MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLellan, at San Francisco, Cal.

MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.

ONONDAGA—Capt. W. G. Ross, at Norfolk, Va.

PERRY—At Astoria, Oregon, Capt. W. A. Failing.

RUSH—At Seattle, Wash., Capt. C. C. Fenger.

SEMINOLE—At Boston, Mass., Capt. H. B. Rogers.

SLOCUM—At Patchogue, N.Y., 1st Lieut. D. F. de Otte.

SMITH—At New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. Emery.

THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall, at Wilmington, N.C.

WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.

WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. S. E. Maguire.

WINONA—Repairing at Arundel Cove, Md.

WOODBURY—At Portland, Me., Capt. Edmund C. Chaytor.

## EXPENSES OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Treasury Department, Dec. 17, 1902.

Sir:—In compliance with the requirement of chapter 1063, Statutes at Large (p. 506, vol. 35), I have the honor to state that the detailed expenses for the Revenue Cutter Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, are as follows:

Pay of officers, \$434,659.53; commuted rations for cadets, pilots, petty officers, et al., \$13,713.90; pay of crews, \$75,495.40; rations for crews, \$85,382.96; pay and rations of pilots, \$15,342.08; ship chandlery and engineers' stores, \$74,201.30; fuel, \$100,214.80; repairs and outfits, \$126,745.75; mileage and traveling expenses, \$11,956.47; commutation of quarters, \$14,719.41; contingent expenses, \$7,920.95; total, \$1,255,991.45.

It will be observed that the expenditures on account of the Revenue Cutter Service for the fiscal year above named exceed the appropriation for the service for that period by over \$30,000. This excess is largely due to the fact that in order to enable the vessels on the Pacific coast, particularly those doing duty in the Behring Sea and Arctic Ocean, to retain their crews it was found necessary to increase the pay of the petty officers and men from 10 to 20 per cent. The quantity of fuel used by these vessels was also much in excess of former years, and the cost of same much higher than the prices theretofore paid for fuel. The excess in expenditures is further due to repairing vessels accidentally damaged, and to other unforeseen matters pertaining to the service that were absolutely necessary. Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW, Secretary.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Dec. 21, 1902.

The Naval Academy baseball team will make a great effort to win the game which is scheduled for this season with West Point, to be played at Annapolis on May 16. It is probable that the team will be coached this year by Catcher W. J. Clarke of the Washington team, who coached the winning team last year.

A very special reason why both Annapolis and West Point are determined to win this game is that athletic honors between the two institutions are now exactly even, and this game will throw the balance one way or the other. Each team has won one of the two baseball games played and the football matches stand four to four. The only other contents of any kind in which the two schools met were the intercollegiate fencing matches, in which for the past two years the Army and Navy have had teams entered. In 1901 Annapolis led in this, but in 1902 West Point scored more points.

An order was issued at the Naval Academy announcing the holidays that would be given the midshipmen on account of Christmas and New Year. Studies and recitations will not be required from 4 p.m. on Wednesday, Dec. 24, to evening roll call on Christmas Day, and from 4 p.m. on Dec. 31, 1902, to evening roll call Jan. 1, 1903. All exercises and drills will be suspended from 4 p.m., Dec. 24, 1902, to 4 p.m., Jan. 2, 1903. Promenade concerts are to be held during the week, and there will be a hop on Christmas eve. The midshipmen will be granted visiting privileges according to classes and conduct grades.

A memorial tablet has been placed in the Naval Academy chapel to the memory of Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Roper, who lost his life on March 31, 1901, while making an heroic attempt to save the life of a sailor on his vessel, the United States gunboat Petrel, who had been

overcome by escaping steam while the Petrel was off Cavite, Philippine Islands.

Bids will be advertised for in a few days by Prof. O. G. Dodge, U.S.N., in charge of the new improvements at the Naval Academy, for the foundation walls of the new gymnasium to be used by the midshipmen. The building will be a handsome structure, situated southwest of the armory on the Annapolis harbor, and will be an easy access from the athletic field when the academy is completed.

Midshipman L. B. Bernheim, of Kentucky, a member of the fourth class, has been granted a month's sick leave. Midshipman Bernheim is convalescing from typhoid fever.

Private Michael Lynch, who for the past twenty-nine years has been orderly to the superintendent of the academy, was retired from the Service to-day under the thirty-year law.

An effort is being made to have the historic sites in the Naval Academy suitably marked. Among these places are the camp of General Lafayette, the site of the burning of the Peggy Stewart, the home of Daniel Dulane, the man who is believed to have given Pitt his arguments to defend America in 1766 on the repeal of the first Stamp Act; the official residence of Thomas Johnson, who nominated General Washington to be Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies; and the site of Revolutionary fortifications, with other interesting historic places.

The Naval Academy authorities will shortly begin an artesian well in an effort to find a stream of water to secure a supply for the academy.

Midshipman Hugh Kerr Aiken, who was so severely injured by being kicked in the head in the game with Bucknell here on Nov. 15, has been granted a month's sick leave and has left for his home in New Orleans, La.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 23, 1902.

Mrs. McCarthy entertained with cards last week at her home at the post. Those invited included Mrs. Miner, Mrs. Dickman, Mrs. Scherer, Mrs. Harris (mother of Mrs. Scherer), Mrs. Flagler, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Menoher, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. McClaughery, Mrs. Lemon.

Miss Mary McClaughery and Miss Stella McGonigle assisted, and refreshments were served at small tables.

Mrs. Scherer, Mrs. Flagler, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Phelps were the fortunate ones to win the prizes.

Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen gave a hop supper Friday evening, Dec. 19, at their home at the post. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Tyres R. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Brown, Lieuts. F. W. Griffin and West and Capt. J. H. Beacom.

Lieuts. R. J. Maxey and D. B. Milliken will leave this week for New York to be attendants at the marriage of Miss Myrtle Mason and Lieut. J. B. Kemper on Jan. 1.

Capt. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler left last week for New York, whence they will sail for a three months' tour in Europe.

The student officers' examination was concluded Saturday afternoon, Dec. 20. Recess will last until Jan. 5, 1903.

Companies A, B, C and D, 6th Inf., expect to move into their new quarters on Jan. 1. The 6th infantry band is now located in its new barracks.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. M. Grimes will spend the holidays with Captain and Mrs. Graves at Fort Sheridan.

The Artillery battalion of the post has set the pace for social events in their first ball given last evening at the former post mess hall. More than 600 couples held the floor until a late hour, dancing to music furnished by the entire 6th infantry band orchestra. The occasion was graced by many officers and ladies, including Colonel and Mrs. Miner. The entrance of the commander into the hall was made a matter of ceremony, and shows the respect enlisted men entertain for their superiors. A trumpeter was stationed near the entrance, and upon the announcement of Colonel Miner's arrival blew "attention." This brought nearly a thousand officers and soldiers to their feet, who remained standing until the commander and his wife had seated themselves. A feature of the ball was a concert by the full band prior to the commencement of dancing.

The decorations of the hall were purely military. Artillery arms and equipments predominating. Colonel Miner also loaned the management a fine oil portrait of himself, and this was placed on an easel. The small mountain guns of the 2d Battery were liberally distributed about the large hall, and proved an interesting feature of the decorations. The Artillery men are to be congratulated for the splendid opening of the season, and it is to be hoped that other organizations may follow.

On the conclusion of the concert an event not down on the program took place. It was the presentation to Colonel Miner of a portrait, in oil, of Gen. Henry Leavenworth by a number of citizens of the nearby town. The portrait was placed on an easel at the head of the hall near where the officers and their friends were seated, and was veiled with the American flag. Mr. Henry Shindler, formerly National Commander of the Regular Army and Navy Union, representing the donors, made the presentation speech in most appropriate terms. He referred to the fact that the history of the 6th Infantry is closely interwoven with that of the post established by General Leavenworth. Colonel Miner accepted the gift in the spirit in which it was tendered and will have the portrait placed in the office of the commandant of the General Service and Staff College, where now are a number of portraits of former commandants.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 24, 1902.

Capt. John Conklin, Art. Corps, has returned from a short leave of absence, or which he availed himself after arriving at Chickamauga Park, Ga., with horses for the 7th Cavalry.

Lieuts. O. P. M. Hazzard and O. A. McGee have reported for duty with their troops, the latter's wife arriving a few days later.

Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, Art. Corps, was married to Miss Gertrude Louise Cain, of Jersey City, on Dec. 17, and arrived at the post on Friday, the 19th.

Lieut. George P. Tyner has returned from Ohio, where he attended a lawsuit, in which he is interested. Capt. Fred S. Folts has returned from a short trip to New York City. Lieut. George Garity has gone to Boston, and Lieut. M. L. Love to Virginia to spend the holidays.

Mrs. Morton C. Muma, who has been seriously ill for a few weeks, is now steadily improving.

Major D. C. Pearson, 2d Cav., has returned from a short business trip to Boston.

First Sergt. George Watts, Troop K, 2d Cav., after thirty years' honorable service was retired from active service a few days past. He served in the Navy during the Civil War and in many Indian campaigns in the West.

Lieut. H. M. Dougherty and his wife have gone to Jersey City to spend the holidays.

The extreme cold weather we have had for the past week or ten days has brought out many skating parties from the post to the various ponds in the vicinity. Almost every day the younger officers play hockey.

We expect to have the use of the riding hall by the middle of January, as one of the temporary stables is nearly finished and the other will soon be commenced.

The Misses Patti Winn, of Boston, and Clure and Pointer from Wellesley College are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Winn for the holidays.

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### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 19, 1902.

Lieut. Marshall Childs, 12th Inf., who has been absent from the post for the last four months on leave, returned last week.

Miss Dusenberry is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James W. Clinton.

Gen. John W. Barlow, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by Col. Jacobo Blanco of the Mexican Army, Commissioner of the Mexican Government in charge of the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, arrived in El Paso last week from San Diego, Cal. They have been inspecting the monuments along the boundary line that were erected over ten years ago. General Barlow, although on the retired list, was appointed by the Department of State to make this inspection with the commissioner of Mexico. Previous to 1892 the only boundary between the two countries was marked merely by a few piles of stones placed there in 1849, and in consequence many international complications arose which necessitated a firmly established and well marked boundary line, which was put up in 1892-'93, under command of General Barlow.

The afternoon card club met this week at the home of Mrs. Territt, wife of Major Colville P. Territt. The prize, an interesting book, was won by Miss O'Harned.

Following the recent orders, "the boys" have been hard at work going through the new drilling exercises, which consist of shelter tent stretching, administering first aid to the wounded, signal drill, extended order firing, scouting, etc. They find the change quite agreeable.

Gen. and Mrs. John W. Barlow are guests of the Sheldon Hotel during their stay in El Paso.

Major Jose F. Brosig, a distinguished officer of the Mexican Army, was a recent visitor in El Paso from Monterey, Mexico.

Last week Mrs. Jacobo Blanco, wife of Colonel Blanco, gave a very delightful and elaborate reception complimentary to the ladies of the post, who all assisted her in receiving the numerous guests. The decorations of Mrs. Blanco's beautiful home were most effective and artistic; the dining room especially was most attractive, being decorated in the national colors of Mexico and the United States, while from the ropes of smilax, which descended from the ceiling to the four corners of the table, quantities of small flags of both nations peeped out from among the green. The ladies receiving with Mrs. Blanco were: Mrs. Barlow, wife of General Barlow, and from the post, Mrs. Harry L. Haskell, Mrs. Colville P. Territt, Miss Territt, Mrs. James Clinton, Mrs. J. M. Craig, Miss Dusenberry, Miss O'Harned, Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Wolfe.

Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, chief surgeon of the Department of Texas, visited the post last week on an inspecting tour. After he had finished his official business at Fort Bliss, he spent a day in El Paso, and was greatly surprised to find such a progressive town had emanated from the half dozen American citizens who were here when he last visited it some twenty years ago.

### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1902.

As a result of the heavy rain which fell on Sunday a washout occurred yesterday at Target Hill, greatly impeding traffic on the West Shore road.

The semi-annual examination was begun on Friday, Dec. 19, and will be concluded to-day, Dec. 23. Those cadets fortunate enough to obtain Christmas leaves may thus enjoy them with this ordeal in retrospect instead of in prospect as heretofore.

A delightful afternoon reception was given by Mrs. Hammond on Wednesday, Dec. 17, to introduce Mrs. R. C. Davis to the ladies of the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis are quartered in the old hospital.

The Reading Club met for a surprise party at Mrs. Larned's on Thursday afternoon.

A fairly well attended cadet hop was held in Cullum Hall on Saturday evening. In addition to the usual number of young ladies of the post there were present from a distance the Misses Hollick, Malley, Rose and Lefter. Miss Marguerite Sands, of West Point, daughter of Capt. G. H. Sands, has been spending several weeks in Washington as a guest of the Misses Sands, nieces of Admiral Sands of the Navy.

Mr. Orville G. Frantz, of Harvard, addressed the cadets on the work of the Y.M.C.A. at the University of which he is a member at the morning services at the cadet chapel on Sunday.

The Christmas entertainment by the scholars of the Sunday school will be held at the cadet chapel at 7 p.m. on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23.

On Friday evening, Dec. 26, at the same hour will be held at the school house the entertainment for the pupils of the post school. Attractive programs have been prepared for both entertainments.

Lieuts. Edward Canfield and Arthur F. Cassels have been among officers visiting at the post during the past week.

### FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1902.

The holidays are here at last and everybody will enjoy a good Christmas and New Year's dinner. We have had very little snow up to this time, and were it not for the leafless trees and seeing Electrician Sergeant Jones in his fur cap, we might imagine ourselves at Fort Barancas or Cuba. Then, besides, the remodeling of the Officers' Club has prevented the regular winter dances and dinners. Guard duty goes on, however, and we are burning hard coal again, so everybody is happy.

Sergt. Frank Thomas, 54th Co., C.A., died in the post hospital on Tuesday, Dec. 16, after an illness of about nine days. At the time of his death he had served over twenty-six years in the Service and would have retired at the end of his present enlistment. For the past year he has been the canteen steward, and, while he was very strict in his methods, he made many friends.

The funeral was on Friday at the post chapel, which was decorated with flowers from the 54th Co. and others. The commanding officer and many of the officers were present, also nearly the entire garrison. He leaves a wife and two children.

The officers of the post have subscribed for a large Christmas tree for the benefit of all the children of the post, to be in the Officers' Club on Christmas eve. The tree will be handsomely decorated and illumined with electric lights. Each child will receive a present.

### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Dec. 21, 1902.

Lieut. William C. Stone left Monday on leave for Washington, D.C. Dr. James W. Van Dusen left on leave for his home in Ohio. Capt. Russell C. Langdon, 3d Inf., arrived from Fort Snelling, Minn., where he had taken recruits on Wednesday. Later he left on a month's leave for his home in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Tuesday the first of a series of card parties was given at Mrs. A. A. Augur's. Mrs. McRay won the prize, a very fine plate.

Mrs. Augur went to Cincinnati to bring her three daughters, Annis, Elizabeth and Catharine, from school for their Christmas vacation. She returned Saturday, Dec. 20.

Lieut. Col. John J. O'Connell, 3d Inf., and Mrs. O'Connell left on a two months' leave Sunday.

Thursday, Dec. 18, at 3 a.m., Mrs. Leonard, wife of Lieut. Charles S. Leonard, 30th Inf., was taken very ill and was removed to a hospital in Columbus Thursday morning. Drs. Edie and Pettycord attended. Mrs. Leonard

## New Regulations for Uniforms.

We are thoroughly informed concerning all the changes made by the recent Uniform Board, and are now prepared to book orders from Officers for the various garments.

Samples and self-measurement blanks will be sent upon application.

**Rainproof Long Coats,  
Military Mackintoshes,  
Regulation Leather Puttee  
Leggings.**

## BROOKS BROTHERS.

Broadway, cor. 22d Street,  
New York City.

ard died the same evening. Lieutenant Leonard left Saturday morning with her body for Boston, Mass.

**PROMOTIONS.** Maj. Symonds' West Point Series, Grammar Arithmetic, Geography, U.S. History—New editions just issued—80 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. With studies 10 vols., \$20.00 per set. W.B. Harrison, publishers, 65 East 59th St. N.Y. (N.Y.)

### BORN.

CHEATHAM.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 13, 1902, a daughter to the wife of Paymaster J. Johnston Cheatham, U.S.N.

SHAW.—At Alcatraz Island, Cal., Dec. 18, 1902, to the wife of Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son.

### MARRIED.

HASKELL—CONKLIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, at Trinity Church, New Rochelle, New York, by the Rev. Charles F. Canady, Gertrude Harrison Conklin to Clarence S. Haskell, son of the late Gen. J. T. Haskell, U.S.A.

HINRICHS—HONEYCUTT.—At Plainfield, N.J., Dec. 24, 1902, Lieut. Frederick W. Hinrichs, U.S.A., to Miss Mary W. Honeycutt, daughter of the late Capt. J. T. Honeycutt, U.S.A.

KIRKMAN—BURKHEAD.—At Fort Sill, O.T., Dec. 3, 1902, Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th U.S. Cav., and Miss Grace Kearns Burkhead, niece of Capt. E. E. Gayle, U.S.A.

SHIPTON—LINCOLN.—At Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 17, 1902, Capt. J. A. Shipton, Artillery Corps, and Miss Georgia Lincoln, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Lincoln.

### DIED.

BARRIGER.—At St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1902, J. W. Barriger, son of Col. J. W. Barriger, U.S.A., retired.

DOUGHTY.—At Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1902, Mrs. Martha Guthrie Doughty, widow of Wm. M. Doughty, of Cincinnati, O. She was the mother of Mrs. Lyster, widow of Col. W. G. Lyster, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Gorgas, wife of Major W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., and grandmother of the late Mrs. Spurgin, wife of the late Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, U.S.A.; of Mrs. Bond, wife of Lieut. P. S. Bond, U.S.A.; and of Lieut. Theo. C. Lyster, U.S.A.

GREEN.—At Albany, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1902, Comdr. Francis Matthews Green, U.S.N., retired. Funeral at Arlington Street Church, Boston, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 23, at 10.30. Burial private.

GREENLEAF.—At Burlington, Vt., Dec. 18, 1902, Brig. Gen. William L. Greenleaf of the Vermont National Guard, and a veteran of the Civil War.

KENNEDY.—At Pottsville, Dec. 22, 1902, George W. Kennedy, father of Surgeon R. M. Kennedy, U.S.N., in his 59th year. Funeral on Friday morning at 10.30 from his late residence, No. 166 N. George street. Friends and relatives invited to service. Interment private at Charles Baber Cemetery.

LAWTON.—At Pennsylvania State College, Pa., Dec. 18, Helen Victoria, youngest child of Capt. and Mrs. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf.

LEONARD.—At Columbus, O., Dec. 15, 1902, Mrs. Chas. F. Leonard, wife of Lieut. Chas. F. Leonard, 20th U.S. Inf.

MCCARTNEY.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1902, Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. McCartney, chief engineer, U.S.N., retired.

MCGRATH.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 31, 1902, Mrs. Catharine A. McGrath, mother of the wife of Major Samuel W. Fountain, Adjutant General's Department, U.S.A.

MCGREGOR.—At Manila, P.I., Dec. 24, 1902, Capt. Robert McGregor, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., of acute appendicitis.

MOALE.—At Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Dec. 9, 1902, Samuel Moale, son of Col. Edward Moale, U.S. Army. Interment Presidio of San Francisco, California.

MORRISON.—At Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 20, 1902, Lieut. Col. Jasper N. Morrison, Judge Advocate General's Department, U.S.A.

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### STATE TROOPS.

Governor Odell, of New York, reviewed the 9th Regiment at its armory on the evening of Dec. 13, the command making a very creditable display. Previous to the formation, the band gave a very delightful concert. The regiment was formed in line of masses, with twelve commands of sixteen files each divided into three battalions. Major Walton was in command of the 1st Battalion, Major Byrne of the 2d, and Captain Willcocks of the 3d. Colonel Morris, upon assuming command of the regiment, drew a handsome new gold mounted sword, presented him by the officers of the regiment, and worn by him on this occasion for the first time. Among the members of the Governor's staff accompanying him were his personal three aides: Adjutant General Henry and detailed aides; Lieutenant Commander Fry, Naval Militia; Major Davis, 13th Regiment; Captain McIntyre, 34th Sep. Co.; Captain Sadler, 30th Sep. Co.; Captain White, 65th Regiment; Captain De Bovise, Troop C; Lieutenant Matlock, 3d Battery, and Lieutenant Chaffield, 8th Regiment. With the Governor standing in front of the center of his staff, it ought to have been unnecessary for the representative of the Naval Militia to walk from his position as second on the right of the staff, on two occasions, to the Governor and tip him off to move with his staff to other positions during the review. Some of the numerous military men nearer the Governor, it would seem, could have better advised him as to a change of position if found necessary by the chief of staff. Following the review, a drill in street riot formation was given, followed by evening parade. Dancing was next in order, and the Governor and special guests were entertained at supper by Colonel Morris and his officers in the armory. Among the many guests were General Smith and Major Abel of his staff, Colonel Hurry and others.

The 71st N.Y., Colonel Bates, will be reviewed at the 7th Regiment Armory by the courtesy of Colonel Appleton on Saturday evening, Jan. 10. General Roe will be the reviewing officer.

The 47th N.Y., at its annual muster, paraded 572 officers and men out of 591 on the roll, only 19 men being absent. The official percentage of present was 96.78. The 47th is only an eight company regiment, and has made excellent progress. Last year the regiment paraded 521 present, with 43 absent. Co. F is the largest company in the regiment, and had 77 men present with 1 absent. Co. E had all of its 74 members present. Co. K had 74 men present and 1 absent.

Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Frey, chief of staff of Capt. J. W. Miller, commanding the New York Naval Militia, at the annual muster of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn on Dec. 13 complimented it upon its showing and general record made in the past. The percentage of present was 94.41. Out of 215 officers and men on the roll, 203 were present and 12 were absent.

A review of the 69th N.Y., Colonel Duffy, will be held at its armory on Thursday evening, Jan. 15. Holidays make no abatement in the military work of the regiment, and battalion drills will be held on Dec. 29 and 30.

Col. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, reviewed Squadron A of the New York National Guard at its armory in New York City on the evening of Dec. 22. The armory was crowded to its utmost capacity with spectators, and the reviewing officer received a most hearty reception. The first event was evening parade, and, owing to the limited space in the armory, each troop was reduced to twenty-four enlisted men, both in this ceremony and the review and squadron drill which followed. After the squadron had assembled and the men were standing to horse, just about the time the command to mount was given, the band struck up a tune which the horses strongly objected to, and they pranced and shied around in the most lively manner, making it very difficult in many cases for the men to mount. The beasts were quickly mastered, however, and, despite the frequent efforts of a number of them to be contrary throughout the evening, they were held in fine control. The mount furnished to Colonel Mills by the squadron also cut up various pranks, which served all the better to show off the superior horsemanship of the Colonel, who made a handsome appearance. Following the review, Major Bridgman put the squadron through a drill, the movements being at a trot and executed in splendid shape. A detail from Troop I, under Captain Ward, then gave an exhibition drill in extended order, executed in excellent manner. Then a detail from Troop 2, under Captain Badgley, gave a fine and spirited exhibition of a troop drill, the movements being both at a trot and a gallop, eliciting well deserved applause. The final exhibition was rough riding by a detail from Troop 3, in command of Captain Barry. This also proved a most excellent performance, and, like the others, was most liberally applauded. Colonel Mills expressed himself as highly pleased at the skill of the troopers, especially in so limited a space.

Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, in transmitting the report of Inspector General Frank Sweeney on the National Guard of the State, says: "I am gratified at the result of the inspection and commend the officers and men of the National Guard for their devotion to duty, observance of discipline and efforts to maintain that high standard of efficiency which has in the past reflected honor upon the State and the National Guard." In his report Inspector General Sweeney says that the personal appearance and military bearing of the troops at this inspection were highly creditable. Further on he says: "In a majority of the organizations there existed an esprit de corps never before witnessed by the Inspector general, and this accounts largely for the good results noted at the inspection. It was evident that more attention than usual had been paid to the 'set-up' of the men; in fact, the soldierly bearing was in general so excellent as to call forth the highest encomiums from officers of the Army present." Lieutenant Colonel Penny, division inspector, in his report comments on the careless appearance of the men on guard. Col. Sheldon Potter, chief of ordnance, reports decided improvement in the artillery. The discipline has improved in all the commands and the mounted drill of Battery C was one of the best he had ever witnessed. Comdr. J. C. Wilson, U.S.N., of the Panther, says regarding Naval Militia: "The Pennsylvania Naval Militia organization has been in existence about ten years, and many of the present members have made one or more cruises of instruction in men-of-war. The consequence is that both officers and men show considerable proficiency in their duties. Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Mitcheson especially being zealous and officer-like in his duties. The men, however, do not seem to be impressed with the necessity of being strictly in uniform or of appearing at inspection as neat as they should. It was noticed that many of them wore cap ribbons belonging to various ships in the Service, and I respectfully suggest that this fact be brought to the notice of the Adjutant General of the State of Pennsylvania with a view to stopping this practice. The standard of the men is generally good physically and professionally. The enlisted force was subsisted by their own commissary, the cooking at the galley being done by the regular ship's cooks. The officers messed in the ward room."

### RIFLE PRACTICE IN NEW YORK GUARD.

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There are 371 experts who have qualified over ranges of 700 and 800 yards, 951 sharpshooters who have qualified at 500 and 600 yards, and 2,137 marksmen who have qualified at 100, 200 and 300 yards. This makes a total of 10,654 qualified shots, out of the 14,400 men in the guard.

The record also shows an increase of 1,316 qualifications over last year, the record then being 9,338.

The 7th Regiment leads the organizations in the number of riflemen, with the 12th Regiment second, and the 1st Brigade of Manhattan leads all the other brigades.

The following are figures just compiled by Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice for the State:

Organization.	Distinguished Experts.	Experts.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	Total.
Headquarters, N. G. ....	21	69	135	1,617	1,833
First Brigade .....	56	102	349	3,346	3,746
Second Brigade .....	19	56	122	1,650	1,732
Third Brigade .....	27	62	176	1,592	1,857
Fourth Brigade .....	73	91	122	1,190	1,456
Total for 1902 .....	196	371	961	9,137	10,665
Total for 1901 .....	322	839	839	8,147	9,338

The following are qualifications of the regimental organizations.

7th Regt., Inf. ....	15	26	120	842	1,003
8th Regt., Inf. ....	8	8	24	316	348
9th Regt., Inf. ....	3	8	24	473	507
12th Regt., Inf. ....	14	32	69	662	796
69th Regt., Inf. ....	4	9	18	414	445
71st Regt., Inf. ....	19	18	95	510	642
23d Regt., Engineers ..	1	13	43	406	463
13th Regt., Artillery ..	14	12	38	382	456
14th Regt., Inf. ....	4	22	34	468	528
23d Regt., Inf. ....	5	25	106	589	725
47th Regt., Inf. ....	8	6	26	351	400
65th Regt., Inf. ....	19	...	3	194	216
74th Regt., Inf. ....	1	3	2	365	371

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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

There have been no changes in the stations of the Army since the table appeared in our issue of Dec. 20, page 390.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. A. B. asks: Whether the time consumed in traveling to and from the Philippine Islands will be counted as double time for retirement, or only the time actually served in the islands will be so counted? Answer.—Only time actually served in the islands.

A. H. S.—We have not heard of any general movement in presenting a testimonial to the party you mention. To our remembrance, however, there have been a number of letters of thanks sent, and resolutions. At one time, we also believe, there was some public recognition of the kindness of the party referred to.

K. M.—Daniel F. Cody, 1st sergeant, Co. L, 25th Inf. Muster roll for July and August, 1902, latest received, shows him: Present for duty in the Philippine Islands a 1st sergeant. His name is not borne on the reports of soldiers who have died in the Philippine Islands to include Nov. 14, 1902, date of latest report. Mail for the soldier should be addressed at Manila, P.I., giving his company and regiment, from whence it will be forwarded to the proper station of his company wherever it may be.

M. W. asks: Should the reviewing officer in a regimental review salute the majors commanding battalions of the regiment passing in review, or only the colonel commanding? Answer.—He salutes the colonel commanding the regiment and also the commanding officer of each battalion.

R. S. asks: (1) Par. 186, Manual of Guard Duty, approved June 14, 1902, reads as follows: Out of ranks and under arms the corporal salutes with the rifle salute. He will salute all officers, whether by day or night. If marching his relief he will bring the relief to a port arms before saluting. First Sgt. A., while marching the guard detail to the parade ground, brings the detail to a port arms before saluting; he says above par. applies to both infantry and cavalry. First Sgt. B., while doing the same thing, does not bring his detail to a port arms, but simply salutes; he says Par. 186, in regards to saluting by bringing relief to a port arms, is meant for infantry only. Who is right? (2) A. is officer of the guard; he brings his guard, while passing the old guard, to a port arms before saluting. B. is officer of the guard; he does not bring his guard to a port arms, but simply salutes while passing the old guard. Who is right? Answer.—(1) Sergeant A. was right in bringing his relief to a port arms before saluting. (2) Officer A. was right in passing the old guard at port arms, officers saluting.

AMIGO asks: A veteran of the Philippine Service who, while in employ of Government at Navy Yard, receives injuries, making him a cripple for life. Is he entitled to any compensation either through pension or can he recover by suing the Government? If so, please advise what to do. Answer.—He can receive no compensation except by a special act of Congress, and should lay facts before the Congressmen of his district, and ask him to introduce a bill for his relief.

G. C.—For information relative to the examination of candidates from civil life for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army, see G.O. 71, H.Q.A., published in the Army and Navy Journal of July 12, 1902. After passing you have to take chances as to assignment. A youthful face is no detriment to a candidate who can

fulfill all the requirements of the examination. You will have to provide yourself with the proper uniform, and as to this a candidate receives due instruction. Address officers by rank.

C. G.—Service in the Army does not count for retirement in the Navy.

H. E. H.—We cannot undertake to say which particular correspondence school is the best. Symonds's West Point series are very valuable works, and these and other works should be studied by those striving for a commission. We cannot recommend any particular author's works as being better than another.

J. W. G. asks: (1) Paragraph 52 (3) of new Manual of Arms states: "If at right shoulder, left shoulder, trail or port arms, bring the piece to order on halting." While paragraph 57, "Additional Interpretations," states: "Port arms is executed while marching. The company being at port arms, company front, to execute, 'company right or left,' the men dress without raising the arm. The piece is not brought to order on halting," etc. Do you understand that the paragraph in the "new manual" supersedes the one in the "Additional Interpretations"? Or that "company right or left," while at "port arms," is an exception to the general rule, and they do not come to the order when halting from that command? (2) At the order the first two fingers of the right hand holds the piece, being in front, while the other fingers are in rear of barrel. Then in coming from order to right shoulder, present or port arms, does the man first grasp the piece with all the fingers in front or not? Or does he grasp it with all the fingers in front while in the act of raising the piece or not? Or does he continue the two fingers in front until the right hand is changed to a new position? For example: In the first movement of present arms, before the right hand quits the piece to regrab it at small of stock, are the two fingers in front or all the fingers? (3) Can the command "Halt" be given from secure arms? If so, are the pieces brought to the order arms? (4) Are the "Firings" and "Load" considered in the "Manual of Arms"? And if drilling by numbers, do they "break" the numbers? And do the "rests" break the numbers? Answer.—(1) Being at port arms, the piece is brought to the "order" upon arriving on the line in company right or left. (2) The position of the hand and fingers do not change until the right hand is carried to the small of the stock. (3) Being at secure arms on the march, the pieces are not brought to the order upon halting. (4) Firing and loading is part of the manual of arms. Yes.

A. S. S.—The following are some of the verses adapted to the bugle calls of the Army:

## REVEILLE.

"I can't wake 'em up, I can't wake 'em up,  
I can't wake 'em up in the morning.  
"I can't wake 'em up, I can't wake 'em up,  
I can't wake 'em up at all.  
The private is worse than the corporal;  
The corporal is worse than the sergeant;  
The sergeant is worse than the captain;  
And the captain is worse than them all.  
I can't wake 'em up," etc.

## MESS CALL.

"Soupe, Soupe, Soupe without a single bean;  
Porkie, Porkie, Porkie without a streak of lean—  
Coffee, Coffee, Coffee,  
The damndest ever seen."

## SICK CALL.

Dr. Jones says: Dr. Jones says:  
Come and get your quinine, quinine, quinine,  
Come and get your quinine—  
Q-U-I-N-I-N-E-I-N-E!

## CAVALRY STABLE CALL.

All who are able, come, go to the stable,  
And give to your horses some fodder and corn;  
For if you don't do it, the sergeant will know it,  
And you will catch hell as sure as you're born.

## THE GENERAL.

Don't you hear the General say,  
Strike your tents and march away?  
Don't you hear the General blow?  
Strike those tents, and off we go.  
Strike tents! strike tents!  
Pack 'em up, pack 'em up, pack 'em up.  
Strike tents! strike tents!  
Strike tents!

L. H. R. asks:—A second lieutenant who is adjutant of the post has been promoted to first lieutenant and has received his commission, but there has been no order received at the post, therefore he is still carried on the morning report as a second lieutenant. The commanding officer is a first lieutenant, so that the morning report shows but one first lieutenant in the column of figures, while it is signed by two first lieutenants, one as adjutant and one as commanding officer, the question arises whether he should sign the report as a first lieutenant or as a second lieutenant? Answer.—He should sign the report as first lieutenant and not as second lieutenant.

IGNORANT asks: Is an enlisted man entitled to ask for his discharge after twelve years of service (veteran act)? if said enlisted man deserted and surrendered himself in one of his previous enlistments; was honorably discharged after making time good lost by desertion, etc., and he has ever since soldiered faithfully. Answer.—See par. 157, A.R. If company commander recommends your discharge, the desertion will be waived.

SERGEANT writes: The magazine rifle that was first issued to the troops in the Regular Army of the United States has a firing pin with but one safety lock cam, and could only be used when piece was loaded or cocked.

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The piece could not be locked when it was not loaded or uncocked. In the last magazine rifle issued the firing pin has two locking cams, one to lock the piece when loaded and when cocked; with the other locking cam you can lock the piece when it is not cocked. I argue that the piece should be locked at all times, whether loaded or unloaded. If the piece is not locked when unloaded, the bolt often turns up, and the chamber becomes open when troops are at drill. I have had the men in the company that I belong to keep their pieces locked at all times. My superior officers ask me where do I get the authority for having the pieces locked, as there is nothing laid down in the infantry drill tactics for the second locking cam. The tactics were published before the second locking cam was made on the rifles, cal. 30. Furthermore I claim that the second locking cam is for nothing more than to keep the bolt handle down and the chamber closed; also to have the piece locked is sometimes a preventive of accidents. If the piece is at all times locked it cannot be discharged, whether loaded or unloaded. Answer.—The piece should always be unlocked during drill unless the specific order to lock is given. At the close of the drill the piece should be locked before it is placed in the rack.

J. G.—A civilian examined for commission in the Army and who fails may have a re-examination immediately if he has sufficient influence; there is no law requiring him to wait a year before taking another examination. An enlisted man's case, however, is different and is governed by law. If an enlisted man fail in his preliminary examination, he has to wait a year and then take his preliminary examination again. If he fails in his competitive examination (which, as you know, follows the preliminary), he has to wait a year and then take the competitive again, but not the preliminary, which he must have already passed once.

D. H. D.—The names you desire are E. H. Conger and E. G. Squires.

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Gaelic, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yokohama & Hong Kong, Jan. 20.  
Hong Kong Maru, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yokohama & Hong Kong, Feb. 5.  
China, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yokohama & Hong Kong, Feb. 12.  
Doric, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yokohama & Hong Kong, Feb. 21.  
Nippon Maru, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yokohama & Hong Kong, March 3.  
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Mlowera, Hono., Brisbane & Sydney, N.S.W., Feb. 6.  
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U.S. Engineer Office, Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1902. Sealed proposals for channel and basin excavation in Lake Erie entrance to Black Rock Harbor and Erie Basin at Buffalo, N.Y., will be received here until 11 A.M., Jan. 22, 1903, and then opened. Information furnished on application. T. W. Symons, Major, Engrs.

U.S. Engineer Office, 965 1/2 E. Main St., Richmond, Va., Dec. 1, 1902. Sealed proposals for dredging, removing rock, constructing, repairing and degrading jetties, and constructing dike in James River, Va., will be received here until 12 M., Jan. 3, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application to S. H. Yonge, Asst. Engr. Chas. J. Allen, Lt.-Col., Engrs.

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MILITARY NEEDS IN THE ORIENT.

Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., in the course of an address on "The Army and Commerce" at the banquet of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce on the evening of Dec. 20 said:

"To obtain the trade of China we will have a long and hard struggle with the nations of Europe. We have obtained a strong point of advantage by getting the good will of the Chinese people by our wise and humane diplomacy, but the advantage that overshadows all others is the possession of the Philippines. Their greatest value lies in their strategic position, both from a military and commercial standpoint, which is very favorable to gaining and keeping the control of the commerce of Asia. The time is coming when the Philippines will be the gateway through which will pass the goods of our great manufacturing establishments on their way to the Orient.

"Foreign commerce will follow the flag, if that flag is backed by a sufficient military force. However advantageous the possession of the Philippines may be from a commercial point of view, they will be a source of national weakness unless put in a proper state of defense and protected by a sufficiently large Army and Navy. A large army is not needed in the Philippines on account of the insurrection, for happily, due to the efficient work of the Army, all armed insurrection is about over, and the administration of the affairs of the islands is in the hands of a civil commission, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War. The success attending the administration of the commission under the Presidency of Governor Taft has been truly wonderful, and the natives are rapidly learning the true object of government, and the great benefits the United States has conferred on them.

"Quality and price go a long way toward fixing the bounds of commerce, but there can be no permanency to a great commerce for which different nations are competing that is not backed up by a large and adequate military force. This is especially true of Oriental commerce. If we wish to gain the supremacy in commerce in the East we must maintain such a military force (army and navy) in the Philippine Islands that it can act instantly and effectually at any point in the Orient, and that fact must be well known and understood by all Oriental people. The larger and more efficient the force, and the more widely its strength and efficiency are known, the longer will the inevitable conflict of arms be delayed. No one can foretell when it will come, nor what will be the pretended or real causes, but the time will come when we will have to fight to maintain the supremacy of our commerce."

In his book, published by Putnam, entitled "As seen from the Ranks," Charles

L. Benton has the following to say concerning General Sherman's famous "bummers": "Provisioning the Army was only one of the benefits realized from this organization. Its effect was to surround us with an extremely active and aggressive advance guard, which kept the enemy in ignorance most of the time of what our Army was doing, and, the fact, of its exact locality. The complete independence of action of these small bodies enabled them to even outstrip the cavalry, which moved under orders from headquarters. There was one instance of this which I remember hearing of at the time, and as I have since heard General Kilpatrick tell the same story, it may now be considered as vouched for and better entitled to a place in history than some things that have found one there. I ought to prelude by saying that we were not confronted by any considerable body of the enemy, but bands of their cavalry were continually hovering about, seeking to delay our progress by burning bridges and felling trees across the roads, especially where they passed through swamps.

"There was a certain bridge over a large river, which Sherman was very desirous of saving from being destroyed. To accomplish this, General Kilpatrick, who was in command of the cavalry of Sherman's army took personal command of a considerable body of cavalry, and pushed forward by forced marches, night and day, hoping to surprise the enemy and secure possession of the bridge in time to prevent it from being burned. As they approached the vicinity of the bridge, he heard the sound of firing, and hastening his command with all speed, he rushed to the scene. Judge of his surprise when he found the bridge already in possession of the 'Bummers,' who with a thick set skirmish-line were holding the enemy at bay. Upon his approach, he was recognized and hailed by an irreverent private, who shouted, 'We've got the bridge; come on 'Kil' and help us hold it.' The general used to tell this story with a great deal of relish, for such delightful forgetfulness of rank by volunteers under stress of emotion never gave him the least offense."

Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents granted Dec. 9: Fire-arm single trigger mechanism, C. F. Lefever; life preserver, J. B. Hamilton; ordnance, J. Kurig; ordnance recoil-check, G. A. Loeben; pilot-house indicator for steamboats, etc., J. N. Wainman; propeller-controlling device for submarine boats, S. Lake. The following were granted Dec. 16: Anchor-hoisting device for submarine boats, S. Lake; firearm ejector mechanism, R. T. Torkelson; magazine-firearm, W. B. Farwell; automatic gun, A. Burgess; discharge-



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actuated breech-loading gun, S. N. McClean; gun-sighting apparatus, C. P. E. Schenieder and J. B. G. A. Canet; swinging jointed mast-arm fixture, E. N. Davis; bow-facing rowing mechanism, D. R. Sheen.

Among the skits at the last dinner of the Gridiron Club was one on President Roosevelt which its victim hugely enjoyed. Two bears appeared, one of them a genuine four-footed specimen, the other a fake. They were asked, where do you come from? Answer, "from Mississippi." "And what are you doing in Washington?" "Hunting for President Roosevelt." The New York World tells this story also: "An unidentified statesman called on the President this morning. The President was glad to see him. The conversation was on general topics.

"Mr. President," said the unidentified statesman, "I understand the bears of Mississippi have chosen for a motto a sentence from your message to Congress."

"I don't understand," said the President, suspiciously. "What sentence do you mean?" "The only shots that count are the shots that hit."

An Irish soldier was crossing a barrack-square with a pail in which he was going to get some water.

A sergeant, passing at the time, noticed that Pat had a very disreputable-looking pair of trousers on, and, wishing to make a report, stopped the man and asked:

"Where are you going?" "To get some water." "What! In those trousers?" "No, sergeant; in the pail!"—Canadian Military Gazette.

"Corporal, do you know why a sabre is curved?"

"Sure, lieutenant, it has to be curved so it will go in the scabbard."—New York Sun.

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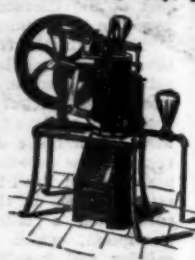


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